# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Probable fate of the Paraguay Expedition—Preparations for a Douglas Demonstration—Condition of Mexico—Arrival Home of Mr. Forsyth, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

It seems to be the settled conviction of the President and his Cabinet that our Paraguay expedition will be defeated should President LOPEZ determine to fight. This it is believed will result from the very great difficulty of reaching his capital. In the language of a member of the Cabinet, the expedition is about as chimerical as would be an expedition up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers against the State of Ohio. In order that LOPEZ may not have an opportunity of complaining of the presence of the fleet, the vessels will come to an anchor in the river outside of his territorial limits, and there await the result of Commissioner BOWLIN'S negotiations.

Preparations are making for a grand demonstration in this City on the arrival of Senator DOUGLAS. It is [illegible] prominent individuals here will [illegible] a general turn-out of the Dauglas [illegible] become very numerous, particularly at the Federal Capital, since the Illinois election, and Government employes are given to understand that their presence on such an occasion would be *marked.* The auction sale yesterday of the household effects of Mme. CAVALCANTI DE ABUQUERQUE was numerously attended by the upper ten, and articles brought good prices. The splendid damask furniture and curtains in the "green" and "yellow" rooms, were purchased for Baron STOECKL, who has become proprietor of the establishment at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars.

Private dispatches from General ROBLES report the unhappy disturbances in Mexico as at their crisis, and that early change for the better is confidently anticipated. The General thinks that ZULOAGA will retire, leaving the Government in the hands of the Liberals.

Several members of Congress have already arrived and located for the session. Senator BROWN and family will remain at the National; Senator JOE LANE, of Oregon, is at his old quarters on E street. But few of the members will support "establishments" this Winter, and boarding-houses will be in demand. Willard's Hotel reopens on the 20th instant as the St. Nicholas of Washington, with additional accommodations for three hundred guests.

The Committee on Elections in the next House of Representatives will be the most important Committee of the body, as its decision may control the political complexion of Congress. There will be no less than five contested seats. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The practice-ship *Plymouth*, which arrived at Mobile yesterday, bringing Mr. FORSYTH, our Minister to Mexico, has been ordered to Washington. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* is to be immediately put in commission to supply her place in the Gulf. Commander OGDEN has received his preparatory orders and is to command her.

Orders are to be forthwith sent to the naval forces in Central America, having in view the enforcement of the President's anti-fillibuster proclamation.

Advices received here from Turkey state that Commodore LAVALETTE was introduced to the Sultan as the latter was passing from the Mosque to his barge, in the presence of the United States Minister and Consul-General. He was afterwards received at Court, and visited all the departments of the Government. The Turkish Admiral who recently visited this country was remarkably hospitable and attentive. The visit of the Sultan to the steamer *Wabash* was the first he ever made to a foreign man-of-war. He expressed his admiration of her beauty, model, and superior warlike condition, and his friendly feelings for the United States. He particularly requested that the President be informed of his visit to the vessel.

Dispatches received here announce that Mr. SEBASTIAN has been unanimously reëlected to the United States Senate from Arkansas.

Lieutenant FAIRFAX has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *St. Marys.*

WESLEY G. GOSNELL and JOHN OWENS have been appointed Sub-Agents for the Indians in Washington Territory.

### Bank Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Eighty-eight New-England Banks were represented at a Convention held here to-day to consider the subject of the redemption of their bills in Boston, and to discuss the position assumed by the Suffolk Bank in the matter. Governor HOLLY, of Connecticut presided.

The Convention was quite unanimous in favor of the Bank of Mutual Redemption as a substitute for the Suffolk, and adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Banks in New-England, to provide for the redemption of their bills in the City of Boston, at their par value in specie, and that the restraints heretofore imposed upon the undue expansion of bank currency, ought in no degree to be diminished or impaired, but we believe it to be a right which the redeeming banks may properly exercise to select their own agent to perfect that service, having a due regard to the services of the public.

*Resolved*, That the Bank of Mutual Redemption, chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the purpose of redeeming the bills of the New-England Banks appears to us to be based upon sound principles, both as regards the equalizing and the economizing of the burden imposed upon the redeeming banks in the performance of the public duty.

### Found Guilty of Rape.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The jury in the case of FRANCIS C. SEXTON, a purser's clerk on the United States frigate *Niagara*, at the time of laying the cable, charged with rape on a Miss WOOD, of New-York, came in at 9 o'clock last night with a verdict of guilty. The punishment is from one to fifteen years imprisonment, or one to one thousand dollars fine, or both.

### Arrival of Judge Eckles at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Judge ECKLES, having in charge HENRIETTA POLIDORE, who was rescued from the Mormons on a writ of *habeas corpus*, at the request of the British Government, has arrived here. This girl was abducted from Gloucester, England, four years ago. ELIZABETH COTTON, the author of an extensively published letter in regard to Mormon life, has also arrived, *en route* to her home in England.

### The Wabash Valley Road Robbery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The money stolen from the Wabash Valley Road at Fort Wayne, has been recovered and the thieves arrested.

### Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Captain L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

### The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The mails per steamship *America*, for Liverpool, close to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and she will sail at about 11. Dispatches for Europe, filed at No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to be here by 10½ o'clock, Boston time, will be forwarded.

### Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 16—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now about due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. Weather calm and snowing.

### The Weather in Maine.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The Androscoggin River is frozen over at Brunswick, Me.

### Results of an Old Prize Fight—Steamers Libeled.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that three suits have been brought in the United States District Court in that city against as many steam-tugs, employed in carrying passengers, a year ago last June, to the prize fight at Point Abino, Canada. These vessels were libeled for carrying passengers without having complied with the laws of the United States, requiring passenger-steamers to be inspected and licensed. The facts in these cases are in substance as follows: In June, 1857, these steamers transported a large number of passengers from Buffalo to Point Abino in Canada, and back, there being a prize fight to come off at Point Abino at the time; and these steamers were either chartered on that occasion, or transported persons wishing to go to the locality, for a consideration. The acts of Congress referred to, provide that any steamboats carrying passengers without complying with the provisions therein mentioned, for the safety of the lives of the passengers, and without being inspected and licensed, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, for each and every offence, &c. After these steamers had transported their passengers, they were libeled at the suit of the United States, to recover this penalty. The Court reserved the cases for further consideration.

## ILLINOIS.

### Illness of the Hon. J. L. Harris—Alleged Illegality of Republican Votes in Chicago.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

I have just returned from the bedside of the Hon. JAMES L. HARRIS; probably the next letter you will receive must announce his death. You remember that during the last session of Congress he was scarcely able to perform the duties of his position on account of ill-health. He returned home and partially recovered, but was again prostrated by the accidental use of a poisonous drug. Apparently, he recovered from that also, but previous to the late election his health again failed, and he was unable to take any active part in the canvass, beyond writing a letter to the friends who had again put him in nomination. He insisted on being carried to the polls to vote, but has not since that day been able to leave his bed. It is almost impossible that he should ever leave it.

I need not say to you that Mr. HARRIS is a man of good abilities, of unyielding firmness of principle, and of unstained integrity of character. He entered Congress from this, the Sangammon district, after LINCOLN had lost his seat by opposing the Mexican war and supporting the Wilmot proviso. He acquired a good deal of popularity by advocating the land grant which led to the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was reëlected two years ago. When the Lecompton fraud came up he took ground with DOUGLAS in opposition to it, and his minority report, as one of the Committee of 15, will long be remembered as one of the ablest and most important documents connected with that struggle. He returned home in very feele health, but was unanimously nominated for reëlection. His career is ended, and when he departs there will be one honest, upright and patriotic member less in our halls of legislation.

HARRIS' majority in his District, by the official returns, counts up 4,556, an increase of 2,440 over his majority two years since.

There seems to be a doubt as to the legality of the election of the four Republican Representatives from Chicago. The illegality consists in an infaction of the law enacted Feb. 7, 1849, under the constitutional provision requiring that "All votes shall be given by ballot." (Constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 2.) The law reads as follows:

"The method of voting shall be by ballot, which ballot shall be folded by the voter and delivered to one of the Judges or Board of election, who shall, without unfolding or opening the same in any manner, deposit the said ballot in said ballot box; *provided*, that no ballot shall be received or counted unless the same is written or printed upon white paper, *without any marks or figures thereon, intended to distinguish one ballot from another.*"

The Republicans, with the intention of distinguishing their ballots as they were polled, caused an engraving to be made, similar to the machine engraving upon a bank-note, which they had printed upon the back side of every ticket they polled, so that in reality, excepting a few written and some split tickets, they have no legal votes cast for their candidates.

The only difficulty in the way of the vacation of their seats in favor of the Democrats is the great difficulty existing in this State of contesting an election at all, inasmuch as there is no law upon the statute-book requiring the preservation of the original ballots as cast; but this difficulty may be overcome by producing before a Commission of Justice the judges and clerks of election.

The law for this is found in the Statutes of Illinois by SCATES, TREAT & BLACKWELL, part 2, under head "Elections," page 477, section 15. C. M.

### Marine Affairs at the Isthmus—Peril of an American Bark, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

ASPINWALL, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

On the afternoon of the 27th of October, the American bark *M. J. Colcord*, of Boston, OTIS MILLIKEN, master, bound from New-York to this port with a cargo of coal for the Panama Company, got ashore upon a reef which extends northward from Point Toro, and about five miles from this city. Her situation was discovered from the U. S. Flag-ship *Roanoke*, and several boats were immediately dispatched—one from the U. S. ship *Saratoga*—to her relief. After incessant labor, working night and day for 36 hours, sometimes during heavy rains, the bark was released from her critical position, with, as is believed, but slight injury, and through, as I learn, the indefatigable exertions of the Sailing-master of the *Roanoke*, Mr. EDWARD P. LULL, aided by the men and means placed under his charge, and she was brought safely to an anchorage near the Company's wharves, with only the loss of a few tons of coal, thrown overboard to lighten her.

If the United States vessels-of-war *Roanoke* and *Saratoga* had not been here, and relieved the bark promptly, it would have cost her owners at least $2,500 to have got her off, and the probability is that the relief from the shore would have been of no avail, because, had she remained another day, she must have bilged and become a total loss, from the heavy swell which swept in after she was secure from danger. Under these circumstances the owners, Messrs. A. B. BLANCHARD and others of Boston, should not hesitate to make Mr. LULL, of the *Roanoke*, some suitable recognition for his services. I am informed that Mr. LULL is a very promising young officer; and, indeed, he did not leave the bark until she was brought into the harbor.

The *Granada* arrived only last evening from Havana, having been detained two days for the New-Orleans steamer to connect with her.

The United States flag-ship *Roanoke* and the *Saratoga* are in port: the *Savannah, Jamestown* and *Relief* are at San Juan del Norte.

H. M. steamer *Devastation*, Commodore KELLETT left here on the 22d ult. for San Juan del Norte. The *Leopard* and *Basilisk* are also there.

We are hourly looking for the arrival of the *Valorous*, with Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY on board.

### Naval Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF THE SUPPOSED SLAVER BROTHERS—OFFICIAL REPORT.—The Secretary of the Navy has received from Commodore T. W. BRENT, commanding officer of the sloop-of-war *Marion*, an account of the capture by him of the American *Ketch Brothers*, supposed to be a slaver. The *Marion* fell in with the *Brothers* off Mayumba, on the southwest coast of Africa, on the 8th of September.

In the opinion of Commander BRENT, ample evidence was found to justify the seizure of the vessel as a slaver. She was accordingly put into the possession of a prize crew, under command of Lieut. E. E. STONE, with directions to proceed to Charleston, S. C., Messrs. STREET & BROTHER, of that city, being her owners. The evidence under which she was seized, together with her papers, were sent to the United States Attorney for the District of Charleston. Commander BRENT expected to proceed immediately to Porto Praya, and report in detail to Flag-Officer CONOVER.

Lieut. STONE reports to the Department, under date of the 11th inst., his arrival at Charleston, S. C., after a voyage of 62 days. He parted company with the *Marion* on the evening of the 9th September. On the 15th of the same month, the *Vincennes*, Commander TOTLER, was spoken in latitude 31" south, longitude 1° 20" east.

The *Vincennes* was from Porte Praya, bound to Loanda, where Commander TOTLER expected to meet the flag-officer. The officers and crew of the vessel were all well.

Lieutenant STONE states that the persons found on board the *Brothers* at the time of her seizure were to be immediately transferred to the custody of the United States Marshal. Midshipman N. GREEN, three marines, and seven seamen came with Lieutenant STONE in the *Brothers* as a prize crew.—*Washington Star.*

### A Dinner for the Poor.

The House of Industry, established by L. M. PEASE in 1851, at the Five Points in this City, of which he is now the General Agent, has been for seven years past feeding and clothing the poor children of that locality, and at the present time is giving between 4,000 and 5,000 meals per week to the special objects of its care. Any day of the week may be seen nearly three hundred at the dinner-table of the house. It is now proposed, according to the custom of the institution, to give an extra feast on Thanksgiving Day to the children of the family and schools connected with the establishment. The benevolent, and all interested in the Mission work in that locality, are invited to participate in the exercises of the occasion. Addresses by the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, Judge HOXIE, L. M. PEASE, and others, together with music by the children, will make this a happy day at the House. Friends of the institution who have provisions, clothing, or any other article which they are disposed to give in aid of this object, are requested to send them, addressed either to B. R. BARLOW or L. M. PEASE, House of Industry, Nos. 155, 157, and 159 Worth-street.

There is another Mission in the same locality, having the scene of its operations upon the site of the Old Brewery, which also proposes to give a free dinner to the Poor on Thanksgiving Day. Those who desire to contribute are requested to send their donations to the Rev. A. K. SANFORD, the Superintendent of the Mission.

The Home of the Friendless also keep their usual Thanksgiving Festival. If our readers wish to learn how to be grateful and contented, let them go on Thanksgiving and look at the large company of children, who, either from the death, poverty or dissoluteness of their parents, have found shelter in this asylum for friendless little ones.

### Board of County Canvassers.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—REPORT OF MR. KENNEDY.

The Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. BLUNT in the Chair.

Mr. STILLMAN presented corrections of the returns from the First and Fifth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward, which were adopted.

Mr. PURDY presented the following communication from two of the Canvassers of the Fourth District of the First Ward which, he said, he had received last week:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1858.

SIR: In reply to a note received from Supervisor Kennedy, bearing date Nov. 10, 1858, calling our attention to the action taken by the County Canvassers, in relation to the returns from the Fourth Election District of the First Ward, we desire to say that, in our judgment, there was nothing "defective or informal" about those returns. In canvassing the Congressional ticket, we found in the box in which those tickets were deposited a number of the Judiciary tickets, properly indorsed as such, which we added to those found in the Judiciary box; and in canvassing the Judiciary ticket, we found, on counting, that there was an excess of tickets in that box over what the poll-lists called for. In accordance with the provisions of the statute applying to such cases, we put the whole number of tickets back again, unopened, into the Judiciary box, and placed the same in such a position as to be unseen by one of the canvassers, who was designated by the Board, and he drew out of it a number of tickets equal to the excess as shown by the poll-lists; this being done, the tickets drawn out were destroyed, unopened. We then proceeded with the canvass, the result of which, our returns show. We consider that, in this matter, we have done our duty faithfully and fairly, and entirely according to law. Our returns were properly and correctly made out; the law prohibits us from altering those returns. Under these circumstances any interference with them on our part would, we consider, be unjust and unauthorized. The provision of the statute referred to above may be found on page 40 of "Practical directions." After providing that no ballot properly indorsed found in a box different from that designated by such indorsement shall be rejected, but shall be counted in the same manner as if found in the box designated by such indorsement, provided that by counting of such ballot or ballots it shall not produce an excess of votes over the number of voters as designated on the Poll-list—(Election Law, p. 14, sec. 38)—the act goes on to provide that if the ballots shall be found to exceed in number the whole number of votes on the corresponding columns of the poll-list, they shall be replaced in the box and one of the canvassers shall, without seeing the same, publicly draw out and destroy so many ballots unopened as shall be equal to such excess. (Ibid, sec. 39, amended 1857.) We regard the following provision of law as prohibiting us from altering or changing any decision heretofore made by us and embodied in our return; viz.: "Such District Canvassers shall not at any such meeting change or alter any decision before made by them, but shall only cause their canvass to be correctly stated. (Election law, pp. 17, 18, sec. 15.) In conclusion, we have to declare that the canvass of the Fourth District of the First Ward is correctly stated in our return; the canvassers were unanimous in their action, and we believe and are advised that every decision made by us is just and according to law. It is due to us, inasmuch as our action in this matter has been unfairly assailed, perhaps without a knowledge of the facts, that this statement should be communicated to the Board of Supervisors, which we respectfully request you to do, so that it may be made public. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN COFFEY,
WILLIAM KENNY,
Canvassers of the 4th Election District, First Ward.

To ELIJAH F. PURDY, Esq., Chairman Board of County Canvassers.

N. B.—We would here state that we addressed a copy of this communication to Supervisor Kennedy.

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—John Coffey and William Kenny, being duly sworn, depose and say that the facts and statements set forth in the above communication are true.

JOHN COFFEY.
WILLIAM KENNY.

Sworn before me Nov. 12, 1858.

W. H. STEVENS, Commissioner of Deeds.

*Mr. Kennedy*—As this is out of place at this time, I have nothing to say.

*Mr. Purdy*—When ought it to be in place?

*Mr. Kennedy*—When my report is handed in.

Mr. Purdy said he thought it perfectly in order to present the communication then, so that the Board might understand the whole matter.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Why did you keep it back?

*Mr. Purdy*—Because I was advised to do so by the presiding officer.

*Mr. Kennedy*—If you are governed in your action by the presiding officer, I have nothing to say.

*Mr. Purdy*—I am not governed in my action by the presiding officer, but I acted by his advice, certainly.

Mr. Blunt (in the chair) said he had suggested to Mr. Purdy that the proper time to present this communication would be when the report of Mr. Kennedy came up for action, but he had no objection to receive it now. No objection had been made to its reception.

Mr. Kennedy said he would have objected if he had known what it was. He moved to lay it on the table.

A lengthy debate followed.

Mr. Stillman thought the paper should be referred to Mr. Kennedy, who had been appointed to investigate the whole matter.

Mr. Purdy said it could not be referred. If there was an error or omission in any of the returns, a member could be delegated to confer with the District Canvassers about it, but if the latter did not make any correction, the Board could not go behind their return.

*Mr. Kennedy*—You had better hear the report of the delegate before you proceed any further.

*Mr. Purdy*—I know what I'm about, Sir.

*Mr. Kennedy*—I don't believe you do.

*Mr. Purdy*—Well, that is a matter of opinion.

*Mr. Kennedy*—But I know what I'm about, for I'm going to present my report.

*Mr. Purdy*—Is it a written report?

*Mr. Kennedy*—It is, Sir.

*Mr. Purdy*—The gentleman knows that no such report can be entertained here. I say it is unusual to receive a written report, and there is no precedent requiring the Board of County Canvassers to receive a report in relation to any matter.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Why, you received a communication just now.

*Mr. Purdy*—In relation to any matter respecting the action of persons elected by the people.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Wasn't I elected by the people?

*Mr. Purdy*—Yes, Sir, but to perform a very different duty.

*Mr. Kennedy*—Well, we will see.

Mr. Kennedy said that while the matter was in his hands, he might regard it as an insult for these canvassers to send that communication to the Board with a view of forestalling any report from him, if it came from any other persons. He was ready at the proper time to present his report, and with it he should present the communication of these canvassers, but without the affidavit. They knew he had it, and they knew that he would use it merely for the purpose of placing it where it could be used by the Courts hereafter—he told them that fairly.

After much further debate, to little purpose, it was resolved that the statement of the canvassers be entered on the minutes, and that further action with regard to it be postponed until the next day.

Mr. Kennedy then submitted the following report:

*To the County Canvassers:*

The undersigned, to whom was delegated the duty of having the returns of the Fourth Election District of the First Ward corrected by the canvassers of the District, respectfully report:

That the errors apparent in the canvass consist in too large a number of votes for member of Congress, and too small a number for Justice of the Superior Court, when compared with the poll-book, the poll-book making it appear that but one hundred and eight persons voted during the election, and of that number only one hundred and three voted the Congress ticket. The returns show an aggregate of one hundred and three votes, while in the detail votes are given which foot up one hundred and twenty-six for the Congress ticket. Thus, for Daniel E. Sickles, 70; for Hiram Walbridge, 21; for Amor J. Williamson, 34, and for Gen. Hiram Walbridge one vote, being an excess of 18 votes over the whole number of persons who voted at the election, and an excess of 23 over the number enrolled as voting the Congress ticket.

The five persons who are recorded as voting at the election, and who did not vote the Congress ticket, are No. 40, Thos. W. Peil; No. 51, T. F. Dierckx; No. 76, Benj. E. Smith; No. 96, Thos. Haley; and No. 47, Thos. M. Kenna. The poll-book shows that 102 persons voted the Judiciary ticket; the returns show an aggregate of 86 votes for Justice, and do not account for the deficiency of 16 votes.

In the discharge of his duty the undersigned notified Messrs. John Coffey, Wm. Kenny, and Wm. Stokely, to meet him for the purpose intended by the reference. These gentlemen were all present, and on being interrogated made it appear that the poll list showing that 108 persons had voted at the poll on the last election was not questioned, and that no more than 108 persons had so voted: that of this number only 103 had been marked on the poll list as having voted for Congress; that on counting the ballots for Congress, there appeared a deficiency of votes in the box. The largest number stated by either of the canvassers, as such deficiency, was *four* votes. One other of the canvassers said the number of ballots was short; he could not remember the exact number, but there was a difference of "a few votes." The third canvasser, the only one who kept private memoranda of the canvass, stated, both by memory and by reference to his private memorandum, that the deficiency was *one* vote.

It appears that one vote found in the State box, indorsed "Congress," in favor of Daniel E Sickles, was transferred to the Congressional canvass, and the vote added to those found in the Congress box; and which, according to Canvasser Stokely, who kept the private memoranda, made the Congressional vote complete, and filled up the Congressional votes to the number required by the poll-list. And this result is sustained by the subsequent proceedings, when the addition of 23 votes made a total of 126.

The result of this canvass was duly announced at the time as 47 for Daniel E. Sickles, 34 for Amor J. Williamson, 21 for Hiram Walbridge, and 1 for G. Hiram Walbridge, a total of 103 votes. From the several statements of the canvassers it also appears that when the box containing the votes of Justice of the Superior Court was being canvassed, an excess of 27 votes was found therein. This excess was drawn out in the ordinary manner. The ballots thus drawn out were destroyed, and the ballots in the box were thereby reduced to 102. On these remaining ballots in the Judiciary box being counted, the result was, 50 votes for James Moncrieff and 29 for Benjamin W. Bonney for Justice, and 23 for Daniel E. Sickles for Congress, making a total of 102 votes. The returns show 51 votes for Mr. Moncrieff and 35 for Mr. Bonney, making a total of 86 votes, and leaving a deficiency of but sixteen votes.

All agree that whatever the number of the Congress votes were in the Judiciary box, the votes were added to those already allowed to Mr. Sickles. And as the addition of 16 to 103 would make but 119, there would be a deficiency of seven on the aggregate vote as shown by the returns. And it would be necessary to account in some other way for the *seven* votes which are required to make the number of 126, which is the footing of the details of the returns on the vote for Congress. Mr. Coffey states, from memory, that 23 or 24 votes for Mr. Sickles found in the Judiciary box were added to those already allowed him, and Mr. Stokely, from memory and his notes, said that in the Judiciary box were found 23 votes for Daniel E. Sickles for Congress; that these 23 votes were ordered by a majority of the Canvassers to be added to the votes allowed to Mr. Sickles; that he protested against the proceeding, but was overruled.

If the statement of Kenny could be believed, that there was a deficiency of about four votes in the Congress box when the ballots were first counted, it would make the matter worse; for in that case the 23 votes added to the 99, which he would reduce the first canvass to, would leave 3 votes in the 126 entirely unaccounted for; and in that event would have to be regarded as placed there without even the poor plea of being transferred from another box, when the full complement of votes were made up in the box to which they were thus transferred.

That the statement in the returns that Moncrieff received 51 votes, and Bonney received 35, making a total of 86 votes, is incorrect, is evident from the fact that the remainder of 16 votes between 86 and 102, does not correspond with the number carried from the Judiciary box to the Congress canvass as stated by either Mr. Coffey or Mr. Stokely, one of whom says the number was "23 or 24," and the other says positively by his notes the number was 23. Nor would the difficulty be in any way relieved by adopting the statement of the votes cast for Justices in the return as correct; on the contrary, it would add to the embarrassment by leaving 7 votes in the 126 unaccounted for.

There can be no doubt but that the true return for Congress is that originally announced, viz.: For Daniel E. Sickles, 47 votes; for Amor J. Williamson, 34 votes; for Hiram Walbridge, 21 votes; and for G. Hiram Walbridge, 1 vote. Total, 103 votes.

The undersigned, regarding it doubtful whether the District Canvassers are authorized by law to so amend their returns as to reverse any decision they had made while in the discharge of their duties as canvassers, no matter how erroneous it might be, their functions of office in that respect having been exhausted, he did not demand any alteration in the form of the return as made, but reports it to the Board in the same condition, in all respects, as when referred to his charge. As submitted to this Board, it is subject to examination by the House of Representatives, should a contested election make it necessary there, and is capable of being used in Court, should a prosecution for fraudulent returns be deemed advisable here.

Herewith are appended the minutes of the statements made to the undersigned by the canvassers, in his interviews with them. Not feeling himself authorized to examine under oath, the canvassers were not sworn by him. Nor did he, in view of the lack of obligation and responsibility in an affidavit made under such circumstances, deem it proper to have a farcical examination in that form.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Of the Board of County Canvassers.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Mr. KENNEDY then read the statements of the canvassers made to him, as already published in the TIMES, and the letter of Messrs. Coffey and Kenny (given above) without the verification. He said that in accordance with the stipulation made with Mr. Sickles, the report would be the special order at the meeting next day.

Mr. KENNEDY also presented the statement of Messrs. E. B. Shafer, Stephen Wm. Swift and Sheridan Shoko, Canvassers of the Third District of the Third Ward, upon whose returns no vote for Judge of the Superior Court was set down. It had been sent back to them for correction, and they now pleaded that the omission was an oversight, but the papers indicating what the vote was had been destroyed, and they could not now ascertain what it was. On motion the rest of the returns from that District were confirmed, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

### City Politics.

### THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

NOMINATION FOR COMPTROLLER AND GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The Tammany Hall Democratic City Convention met last evening at the "Old Wigwam" for the purpose of nominating candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. The greatest interest was manifested in the result, and the hall and its surroundings were thronged for hours before the time mentioned for the meeting of the Convention, which was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

WM. M. TWEED was chosen Chairman, and JOHN H. WILLIAMS and JAMES J. GUMBLETON were appointed Secretaries. One hundred and nine delegates were found to be present, there being but one absentee—Councilmen A. J. MCCARTHY of the Third Ward.

The seats of Messrs. DUGRO and RILEY, of the Seventeenth Ward, were contested by Messrs. WALLACE and PHELAN. This gave rise to a long and warm discussion, but Messrs. DUGRO and RILEY were finally sustained by a large vote, because their certificates were signed by a majority of the Inspectors.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Comptroller. The first (and last) vote stood thus:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| George H. Purser | 73 | John R. Briggs | 5 |
| Richard B. Connolly | 31 | | |

Mr. PURSER was thereupon declared nominated. The result was hailed with great cheering.

A ballot was then had for Governor of the Almshouse, which resulted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isaac Townsend | 84 | Stephen Kelly | 1 |
| Wm. A. Turnure | 22 | Wm. Baird | 1 |

Mr. TOWNSEND was declared nominated, and afterwards both nominations were declared to be unanimous, and the Convention then adjourned.

### AMERICAN ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The various American Aldermanic Conventions met last evening in their respective Districts. No nominations were made in the First, Second or Third Districts, or, so far as learned, in any of the other Districts—the Conventions adjourning to another evening.

### REGULARS' ALDERMANIC NOMINATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Regulars' Aldermanic Convention for the First District, which embraces the First, Second, and portions of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Wards, was held last evening at the Howard Hotel, Broadway. WM. E. ENRIGHT, of the First Ward, was nominated for Alderman on the first ballot.

### REPUBLICAN WARD NOMINATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Second Ward Republican Ward Convention was held last evening at the Clifton House, No. 19 Beekman-st. EDWARD D. PEPPER was nominated for School Commissioner, and JOSEPH R. REID and CALVIN CASE, for Constables.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the First District have not yet made any nomination. It was erroneously stated in some of the papers that Mr. HIRAM CORWIN was the nominee. The Convention will meet to nominate a candidate for Alderman on Saturday evening next.

### The Indicted City Government.

### COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Mullen.

*The People vs. Fernando Wood et al.*—At the opening of this Court, yesterday, Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, announced that he deemed it advisable, after consultation, to bring the legality of the quashing of the second count in the indictment before the General Term. For that purpose he had obtained a writ of error, and the motion would be heard before the General Term, with a full Bench, at the earliest opportunity.

The Jurors were discharged till Monday, when the case of Joseph R. Taylor, indicted for defrauding the City Treasury in the grading of Fifty-fourth-street, will be taken up.

In the reports of certain newspapers relative to the calling of the names of the Councilmen by the Clerk of that Board, in reference to the lease for the granting of which the indictment was found, it was stated that the mistake of including in the indictment members of the Board who were not present, and did not vote for the resolution which is the subject of the complaint, arose from the loose manner in which the yeas and nays were recorded, inasmuch as the Clerk of the Common Council was in the habit of recording as voting in the affirmative all who did not vote in the negative. That statement tends to reflect somewhat on Mr. David T. Valentine, the worthy Clerk of the Common Council, whereas it was meant to apply to Mr. Charles McClenachan, the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen. This latter gentleman relieves Mr. Valentine from all responsibility in the matter, and gives a very satisfactory account of the reason why this loose mode of doing business in his Board happens to have been adopted. His reasons are stated in the form of an affidavit. In this affidavit he states that he, by the express instructions of the President of the Board of Councilmen—which instructions were acquiesced in by the Board—the Clerk was compelled to record as voting in the affirmative all who do not vote in the negative; and that, in some instances, where the Clerk had declined to follow these instructions he was directed to amend the journal in that way. This completely exonerates Messrs. Valentine and McClenachan from all responsibility in the matter, and places it where it properly belongs—on the shoulders of the President and Board of Councilmen. It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that it is positively stated, as capable of proof, that some of the Councilmen who have filed affidavits that they were not present and did not vote on the resolution, were actually present and did actually vote in favor of its passage.

A movement is on foot in Boston for the formation of a party in favor of the enforcement of the laws against drinking-houses. A Charter ticket on this platform is to be put up.

### Retrospect of a Year's Crime.

FIRST ANNUAL METROPOLITAN POLICE REPORT.

The first Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police has just been prepared by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER for presentation to the Police Commissioners. The report presents a full exhibit of the amount of labor performed by the Police during the year; the number of arrests for offences against persons and property; the sex and nativity of those arrested; the amount of property stolen and recovered; the operations of the Police Telegraph; the number of fires; the number of lodgers at the Station-houses, and other matters connected with and coming directly under the surveillance of the Police Department. The figures in every respect—excepting in the number of men comprising the force—considerably exceed those given in the last annual report of Ex-Chief MATSELL, of the Municipal Police. We give below all the facts of material interest contained in the report.

The whole force is 1,247, divided as follows: 25 Captains, 104 Sergeants, 44 Roundsmen, 970 Patrol men, 51 detailed men, and 53 Doorkeepers. The total number of arrests has been 60,885. A specification of the offences and arrests for each offence is contained in the following tables:

| Offences Against the Person. | Males. | F'mls. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assault with Intent to Kill | 133 | 21 | 154 |
| Assault and Battery | 6,899 | 1,759 | 8,658 |
| Assault on Policemen | 168 | 9 | 177 |
| Aiding and Assisting to Escape | 72 | 6 | 78 |
| Bigamy | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 5,889 | 2,650 | 8,539 |
| Felonious Assault | 69 | 65 | 134 |
| Fighting in the Street | 1,022 | 165 | 1,087 |
| Insanity | 307 | 139 | 446 |
| Intoxication | 9,433 | 5,568 | 15,001 |
| Intoxication and Disorderly Conduct | 5,913 | 3,433 | 9,346 |
| Indecent Exposure of the Person | 97 | 4 | 101 |
| Misdemeanors, (miscellaneous) | 1,134 | 455 | 1,589 |
| Threatening Life | 60 | 4 | 64 |
| Vagrancy | 1,245 | 1,673 | 2,918 |
| Murder | 58 | 6 | 64 |
| Abandonment | 268 | 10 | 278 |
| Deserters | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Escaped Convicts | 30 | 1 | 31 |
| Perjury | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Attempt at Suicide | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Insulting Females in the Street | 65 | — | 65 |
| Attempt at Rape | 21 | — | 21 |
| Bastardy | 67 | — | 67 |
| Habitual Drunkenness | 111 | 3 | 114 |
| Runaway Apprentices | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| Accessory to Murder | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Escape from Juvenile Asylum | 1 | — | 1 |
| Infanticide | 2 | — | 2 |
| Imposter | 1 | — | 1 |
| Prostitution | — | 13 | 13 |
| Suspicious Persons | 16 | — | 16 |
| Suspicion of Murder | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Seduction | 21 | — | 21 |
| Interfering with Policemen | 14 | — | 14 |
| Rape | 33 | — | 33 |
| Rescuing Prisoners | 39 | 1 | 40 |
| Juvenile Delinquents | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Libel | 5 | — | 5 |
| Mayhem | 2 | — | 2 |
| Carrying Slung-shot | 1 | — | 1 |
| Abortion | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Kidnapping | 1 | — | 1 |
| Letting Houses for Prostitution | 1 | — | 1 |
| Keeping Disorderly House | 155 | 60 | 215 |
| Model Artists | — | 6 | 6 |
| Total | 33,634 | 16,075 | 49,410 |

| Offences against Property. | Males. | F'mls. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Attempt to Steal | 398 | 93 | 491 |
| Attempt at Burglary | 426 | 3 | 429 |
| Embezzlement | 68 | — | 68 |
| Forgery | 55 | 3 | 58 |
| Fraud | 147 | 4 | 151 |
| Grand Larceny | 809 | 278 | 11,087 |
| Petit Larceny | 3,374 | 1,193 | 4,567 |
| Gambling | 167 | — | 167 |
| Pickpockets | 496 | 113 | 609 |
| Robbing, in the First Degree | 139 | 20 | 159 |
| Receiving Stolen Goods | 160 | 36 | 196 |
| Violating Corporation Ordinances | 2,020 | 150 | 2,170 |
| Violating Quarantine Law | 79 | — | 79 |
| Arson | 26 | 4 | 30 |
| Constructive Larceny | 60 | 11 | 71 |
| Obtaining Goods under False Pret'ces | 162 | 7 | 169 |
| Malicious Mischief | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| False Pretences | 19 | 1 | 20 |
| Selling Lottery Policies | 252 | 6 | 258 |
| Violating City Charter | 1 | — | 1 |
| Highway Robbery | 13 | — | 13 |
| Violation Pilot Laws | 1 | — | 1 |
| Violation Sunday Liquor Law | 143 | 13 | 156 |
| Violation of the Squatter Law | 1 | — | 1 |
| Violation of the Election Law | 17 | — | 17 |
| Passing Counterfeit Money | 318 | 42 | 360 |
| Ticket Swindling | 37 | — | 37 |
| Mutiny | 40 | — | 40 |
| Rioting | 35 | — | 35 |
| Attempt at Arson | 4 | — | 4 |
| Selling Obscene Books | 1 | — | 1 |
| Shop-Lifting | 3 | — | 3 |
| Total | 9,476 | 1,979 | 11,455 |

The nativity of those arrested is as follows:

Ireland, 36,065; United States, 10,208; Germany, 5,932; England, 2,598; Scotland, 886; France, 367; Canada, 201; Italy, 157; Spain, 47; Poland, 43; Sweden, 20; Norway, 11; Holland, 10; Prussia, 10; China, 8; West Indies, 6; Denmark, 6; Switzerland, 8; Belgium, 2; Nova Scotia, 1; Mexico, 1; Chili, 1; Unknown, 4,287.

Among these were 566 colored persons.

The amount of property reported as having been stolen is $137,445 78, of which $83,342 47 has been recovered, leaving a balance unrecovered of $54,113 31.

From the Telegraph Office there have been sent 78,356 messages. Lost children restored to parents, 4,223. Fires extinguished, 468. Stores found open, 257. Rescued from drowning, 31. Abandoned infants, 23. Lodged in the Station-houses, 52,137. During the year there have been made 19,902 complaints to the District-Attorney for violation of the Sunday Liquor Law. About 12,000 days have been lost by Policemen being sick and disabled from duty.

### Medical Dinner for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

The Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men had its 16th annual dinner last evening. Dinner was on the table at 7½, and Dr. ISAAC WOOD presided over it with dignity and spirit. It was at the Astor House, and of course another word about the character of the feast would be superfluous. It was at an early hour that the cloths were cleared and the President presented the annual statement for 1858, by which it appears that the Society's amount of funds on mortgage is now $24,200; that the receipts since September, 1857, were $2,278; derived from interest, $1,808; the initiation fees and annual dues, $455, and donations $15; that the disbursements for the same period were $206. The whole number of members at present is 108, of which 24 were elected during the year; 59 were for life, 49 annual subscribers. The "benefactors" now number 26. The officers of the Society are ISAAC WOOD, M. D., President; JAS. ANDERSON, M. D., G. P. CAMMANN, M. D., H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., Vice-Presidents; ED. L. BEADLE, M. D., Treasurer; and J. W. G. CLEMMENTS, M. D., Secretary. The President referred, with eulogies, to the deaths of two members during the year—Drs. POWELL and F. U. JOHNSTON. He then read the first toast, which complimented the Society. Dr. WILLARD PARKER responded, dwelling principally upon the origin and the principles of the Association. The second toast spoke of the three learned professions as necessary evils in society. The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD replying, made some capital hits touching the two professions Medical and Clerical. Both had the same subject: Man who naturally loves physic, and to torture himself to please God. The good physician's function was to advise the sufferer away from medicine—the clergyman's to convince the self-tormenting penitent that Moloch, not God, loves pain—that God loves the sacrifice of love, because it is love. They were alike in their social positions; in the large sensitive surfaces they presented to surly, soulless men, in their habits of charity. He concluded toasting the "Noble Merchants of New-York"—tendering honor to the many among them who know how to be just and generous to the learned professions and their families.

RICHARD O. GORMAN, Esq., followed in an eloquent strain, joining his own to the Holy Alliance of professions.

Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, being everywhere demanded, spoke for the medical profession, speaking handsomely of the clergy generally, but protesting that there were clergymen in town who did more to dose people with physic than any quacks beside. He commended all such to desirable seats in Dr. OSGOOD'S church, where not only true religion, but orthodox medicine, might be heard. There were lawyers, too, so hot after the stupidities of surgeons, that we almost trembled to come into a lawyer's presence. He apologized for telling so much truth, but thought the exigencies of the times excused him. Touching upon home sanitary matters, he reminded his hearers that this was the most unhealthy City in the world, and invoked the physician to keep it before the people, who would not look to their own interests, healths or lives even. In conclusion, he proposed "The Orthodox of the three learned professions—they are a true Trinity."

The next toast was in honor of the "Army and Navy," to which Dr. SATTERLEE replied, narrating colloquially the incidents of a single year in the army. Dr. SUKELEY added a brief postscript.

There was a pause to receive proposals for membership, and then "Our Medical Charities" were given, and Dr. STEVENS, in a two minutes' speech, made clear the peculiar characteristics of the New-York Hospitals—that they are schools of practical instruction for the cure of diseases—avoiding the theories to which our brethren abroad so much give themselves, and the policy of the Philadelphia hospitals, which direct attention more to systematic than clinical study. Before sitting down he reminded the company that the occasion was graced by the presence of a distinguished Kentuckian—an Ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. GUTHRIE acknowledged the complimennt with thanks. Taking Dr. BENJAMIN DUDLEY, of Lexington, to whom Dr. STEVENS had alluded in terms of affection and high praise, as his text, Mr. GUTHRIE enlarged upon the characteristics of the good physician and his service to the State. Though the room was still and the attention of the audience all that could be desired, the low tone of the Ex-Secretary's voice rendered his remarks inaudible to full four-fifths of those who tried to hear. It was now 11½ o'clock and the regular toasts were scarcely half read. Yet after they had all been disposed of, there were volunteer sentiments, volunteer speeches, good music from Dodworth's Band and a hearty reunion. The occasion, though not brilliant, was pleasant, and the jealous care of the stewards for the creature comforts of the guests made every one at home, and sustained all in good spirits.

### Homicide in South Brooklyn—Escape of the Perpetrator.

One of those events which has long since ceased to be a novelty in either New-York or Brooklyn, occurred last evening in Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, in the vicinity of Kelsey's-alley, and near PHIL. CLARE'S porter-house. The history of this murder, as near as can be gathered, is as follows:

On Monday last an Irishman named JOHN FEHEY was arrested on complaint of one WALKER, whom FEHEY had knocked down. He was tried before Judge CORNWELL, convicted and sentenced to thirty days in the Penitentiary. This case, it seems, had furnished the staple for sundry wrangles in the low grog-shops and porter-houses in the neighborhood of Columbia-street, where the parties were known, and where they had their respective friends. Last night these misunderstandings ripened into a fight between WALKER, the complainant against FEHEY, and HART, who met in the street, and from words came to blows. While the fight was progressing between WALKER and HART, a well-known fighting character who goes by the name of "Big Will CULLEN," came along and interfered, taking WALKER'S part. It is alleged that he knocked HART down and kicked him several times in the stomach, and then escaped. HART died immediately.

The police were notified, and turned out at once to the number of twenty-five men to search for the murderer, but up to a late hour last night, nothing had been heard or seen of him. It is presumed he concealed himself somewhere in the neighborhood, and will attempt to escape. HART is about eighteen years of age, and it is said, ranked with the class of young men who frequent porter-houses, and wear short hair. CULLEN is well known in Brooklyn as a quarrelsome person, and is now under indictment for stabbing a man in a place called "the Rock," in Atlantic-street, last Winter. He is employed in the Navy yard; is about six feet high; weighs about 200 pounds; has a slight stoop in the shoulders, and is pock-marked in the face.

Dr. BALL, Police surgeon, examined the deceased, and found a slight bruise beneath one of the eyes, a few scratches on the neck, and some bruises in the stomach.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner REDDING.

### Terrible Conflagration in Providence—Loss $300,000.

*From the Providence Daily Post, 16th.*

Last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a basement room in the northwest corner of Howard Block, used by Messrs. ANTHONY, DENISON & CO. as a glaziers' room, and almost instantly the flames ran up the hoistway to the fifth or upper story, where they communicated to a lot of hair-mattresses, and the fire soon became general and alarming. The Theatre Building, adjoining Howard Block on the east side, also caught fire, and was entirely destroyed. The one-story wooden building next east of the Theatre, belonging to WALTER R. DANFORTH, was badly crushed by the falling walls. Most of the goods had been previously removed.

"Howard Block" was a five-story brick building, extending from Westminster-street to Exchange-place. There were about a dozen stores in the first story, some of them, however, unoccupied. Three of the stores were occupied by G. & C. P. HUTCHINS, for the sale of gas fixtures, china, glass and crockery ware. A portion of their stock was removed, but their loss will be heavy. Their stock was worth $30,000, on which it is believed there was about $10,000 insurance—$5,000 of which was at the Gaspee office. W. H. & F. C. ADAMS, bookbinders and stationers, occupied another store. Their stock, worth about $6,000, was mostly saved. WM. H. HUDSON & SON, dealers in laces, embroideries, &c., occupied a corner store. Their stock was also mostly removed. Howard Hall, by far the largest and most beautiful hall in the city, measuring about 110 by 65 feet, occupied the third story, and a large portion of the rest of the building was occupied by ANTHONY, DENISON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in furniture. They had on hand a stock valued at $60,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of about $40,000, included in which are $5,000 each in the Farmers' Mutual, and the Conway New-Hampshire, and the same amount in each of several of our city offices. The Theatre building was mainly unoccupied, except the first story, which was occupied by STRAUSS & CO., dealers in dry goods TABOR & CO., dealers in musical merchandise, and HENRY WHITMAN & CO., clothiers. The stocks were principally removed, but in a damaged state. The stock of HENRY WHITMAN & CO. was valued at $40,000, and was insured for about $20,000.

The following-named establishments on Westminster-street, suffered great loss from water and the hasty removal of their goods, although the fire fortunately did not reach them:

Humphrey & Co., confectioners, insured for $2,000 each at the Providence Mutual and Commercial Mutual; Charles Sisson, confectioner, insured for $1,400 at the State Mutual; Clapp & Cory, music dealers, insured for $1,000 each at the Hampden office, Springfield, and the Conway, N. H.; A. B. Curry & Son, furniture dealers; Geo. W. Sleeper, tea store; Wm. H. Low, shoe store; George Snow, shoe store; Richard Davis, dry goods.

Howard Block and the Theatre building were both owned by GEO. A. HOWARD. The former was worth $80,000 and the latter $35,000. The Block was insured for about $50,000, and the Theatre, it is understood, for $20,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The theatre in this city was entirely destroyed by the fire of last night. The walls fell on a low wooden building on the east side of it, destroying it. The total loss by the fire is estimated at over $200,000. The insurance is $191,400.

### A Murderer Sentenced at Newark, N. J.

*From the Daily Advertiser of yesterday.*

JAMES MCMAHON, who was convicted last week of murder, was sentenced at 9 o'clock this morning, by Judge HAINES, to be executed in the County Prison yard on Wednesday, Jan. 12.

MCMAHON was brought into Court and stationed within the bar, just back of the lawyers' tables, and immediately facing the Bench. He stood erect, in soldierly position, during the delivery of the sentence, and received it calmly. Judge HAINES then proceeded to speak as follows:

"JAMES MCMAHON: By the verdict of a Jury of the Country, you have been convicted of *Murder in the First Degree*, in the willful, deliberate and premeditated killing of ANN MCMAHON, on the 19th day of September last, in the City of Newark. Have you, or do you know anything to say why the Court here should not proceed upon that conviction to judgment and execution against you? If so, now is your time to speak."

The prisoner then spoke substantially as follows:

"I have not had justice done me. The witnesses against me were all of bad character, and all bought up to swear against me. I was tried and convicted before I came here to trial."

Judge HAINES then proceeded to pronounce the sentence of the Court, and at the conclusion of the sentence, MCMAHON said:

"PARKER says I'm a murdering soldier, he is a murdering son of a b—h, and I hope the hair will never grow again on his head."

Judge HAINES immediately checked this ribaldry, and ordered the prisoner away. He was then conveyed back to the County Prison, in the safe custody of the officers.

Immediately after the rendition of the judgment, THEO. RUNYON, Esq., one of the counsel for the prisoner, gave notice to the Prosecuting Attorney of a motion to be made, on Saturday next, at Trenton, to the Chancellor for a writ of error to take up to the Court of Errors and Appeals the indictment, records and proceedings of the cause, for the purpose of procuring the adjudication of that Court upon the questions raised at the commencement of the late trial.

Should the writ be allowed, the argument will take place some time during the present term of the Court of Errors, now being held at Trenton, and the decision will follow soon after. In case a new trial is granted, the present trial and judgment of course are set aside; but in case it is refused, then the proceedings will cause no delay in nor alteration of the sentence to-day, and the execution will take place accordingly.

A MAN GOES TO SEA WITH A SLUG IN HIS BRAIN.—A man named COURSHAW, was, yesterday, convicted, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of an assault and battery with intent to kill. This case is somewhat extraordinary. A number of colored men got into a street brawl about a woman, and one of them fired a pistol at one of the party, a sailor. The slug from the pistol pierced the skull of the sailor and buried itself deep in his brain. The wounded man was taken to the Hospital where his wound was dressed without the ball being extracted, and the sufferer was left to die. But he did not die. In course of time he recovered, and he has now actually gone to sea with a slug buried in his brain. "Time was that when the brain was out the man would die," and it has hitherto been considered rather a hazardous experiment to drill a man's head with a pistol ball. The case we refer to has proved an exception to the established rules.—*Phil. Eve. Bulletin, Nov. 16.*

Mr. Gisborne's project for a Submarine Telegraph between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia finds favor in Boston; an adjourned meeting of merchants was held at the Exchange on Monday to indorse the plan.

## THE COAST SURVEY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The nature of civil government renders it, in a certain degree, a monopoly; and, however much that feature may be obscured under institutions which in theory are free, the Executive Department will nevertheless be, to all intents and purposes, a monopoly. When all the places, under whatever Government, are filled, it will be found that the *ins*, in point of number, bear no comparison with the *outs*, and that to the ceaseless struggle between such as hold and such as seek office there is commonly added another—to create additional departments in the public service. Propositions to that end are sure to receive the countenance of all who covet the public money, of all who covet power, and also of that large and rapidly increasing class which seeks, in the ease of public service, to avoid the diligence demanded by private employment, and in its opportunities the chance to grow "fat upon the drippings of unclean legislation."

The popular features of our system have proved no safeguard against governmental extravagance or official rapacity. It may even be doubted whether any other Government has existed, which increased the public expenditure, in an equal ratio, with equal impunity. The subjects of the most staid monarchy in Europe were goaded into rebellion and deposed the reigning family, chiefly on account of exactions to support or enrich an army of governmental officials, which exactions exceed but little those practiced under our own Government for the same object. Seldom, indeed, have the ruled exhibited such indifference to the cost of ruling. The earlier administrations did not escape arraignment for alleged extravagance of expenditure for the public service; yet they are marvels of frugality, contrasted with those which have succeeded them. The country went through the Mexican war under an expenditure of fifty-three millions for its most expensive year, which was held to be monstrous, and perhaps was wasteful. But it would be curious if a prosecutor of the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for prodigality, could bring his action now into a court sitting under an administration which has absorbed one hundred and seven millions for federal purposes, in a year of profound peace.

This enormous increase of federal expenditure has not happened without notice to the nation. Faithful and honest men, in and out of Congress, have, day by day, called public attention to the fact; but ears that once tingled at the trifles of the "east room" are not touched now by disclosures of the gravest importance. A few promises of economy, made in view of elections, repeated at inaugurations, and regularly violated thereafter, is all that has come of earnest protest and sage warning. Now, however, that prophecy has become fact, the economist will have a more attentive hearing. The imminence of a direct tax for the support of the General Government is likely to arrest attention, and, unless the jobbing interest has as perfect control of the people as it has of the Government, the people will not merely consent, but demand of their representatives that the expenses of Government be reduced and that an end be made of the plundering which disgraces almost every branch of the public service, to the corruption of public morals and the impoverishment of the nation. If popular instruction and moral suasion shall equally fail to set the next Congress at work to stop leaks in the public treasury, it requires but ordinary sagacity to see that it can scarcely escaped being starved into it.

Whenever that body shall address itself to this business, it will be found that few shot of greater magnitude have penetrated the treasury, below the water-line, than such as have been fired from that Paixhan of extravagance, the COAST SURVEY. The object contemplated by Congress and by the people, understood to be the aim of the Coast Survey, is laudable enough. Exception is taken only to the mode in which it is prosecuted, and to the incongruous and unworthy purposes it is made to serve, which have caused a shameful waste of the public money, and a more shameful abuse of official patronage and authority.

To present the matter fully, access to public documents and to the departments is needed, neither of which sources is available for this occasion; but from some stray publications a few statistics have been gleaned, which excite rather than gratify curiosity concerning this most powerful and costly appendage of the Government.

The entire appropriations by Congress to the U. S. Coast Survey, prior to 1832, amount to.$73,900

Subsequent appropriations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1832 | $20,000 | 1838 | 90,000 |
| 1833 | 20,000 | 1839 | 90,000 |
| 1834 | 30,000 | 1840 | 100,000 |
| 1835 | 30,000 | 1841 | 100,000 |
| 1836 | 80,000 | 1842 | 100,000 |
| 1837 | 60,000 | | |
| Total | | | $793,900 |

The total of appropriations for this purpose, from 1807 to 1842, it will be seen, is $793,900. In the latter year, the present Superintendent was appointed, and under his auspices the appropriations have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843 | $100,000 | 1851 | 310,000 |
| 1844 | 80,000 | 1852 | 406,110 |
| 1845 | 100,000 | 1853 | 386,000 |
| 1846 | 111,000 | 1854 | 386,000 |
| 1847 | 146,000 | 1855 | 445,000 |
| 1848 | 165,000 | 1856 | 500,000 |
| 1849 | 220,000 | 1857 | 545,000 |
| 1850 | 421,000 | Total | $4,321,110 |

It is doubtful if our language can furnish words which will so well describe the peculiar talent of the Superintendent, or so well illustrate his skill in applying it, as do these figures. Means are not at hand to determine whether the appropriation of $100,000, in 1843, was made upon his requisition or upon the estimate of his predecessor; but the modest $80,000, of 1844, was undoubtedly of his own projection. How the appointing power must have felicitated itself upon the acquisition of a Superintendent who seemed to promise improvement upon the economy of HASSLER! In 1842, the Select Committee of Congress asked that distinguished man, "Do you think that, under the most favorable circumstances, and with a continuance of a yearly appropriation of $100,000, the survey of the coast can be completed in twenty years?" He replied, "Perhaps. The progress is slower at first, and the means increase as the work proceeds." Mark how the theory of HASSLER and the practice of the present Superintendent repel each other; and how the one has misused the peace conquered by the other, for the Coast Survey. It was at that session HASSLER vindicated the utility of a survey of the coast, with such power that not even the management of the present Superintendent has as yet neutralized it.

"The progress is slower at first, and the means increase as the work proceeds," is the rule of the founder of the work, and the ablest administrator ever connected with it. As the work proceeds and the means increase, progress is slower and the cost increases—is the mode of his successor. The show of economy and retrenchment begun and ended with 1844. Year by year, as he wa able to entrench and fortify his position by increase of the patronage of his own department, an by procuring the control of the patronage of others, the appropriations of the Coast Survey have grown, until, after fifteen years' *increase of means*, the important element in HASSLER's estimate, half a million, no longer serves for the expenses of a single year; and, during his term, Congress has granted to the Coast Survey the enormous amount of $4,321,110!

Mr. EVERETT, speaking of the Coast Survey, says: "The entire work, I need scarcely say, is one of practical astronomy." The head of it, therefore, may be deemed and taken to be an astronomer. The popular idea of the character would show to us a man of science abstracted from secular affairs, much given to looking upwards, surrounded by instruments and apparatus upon which the unlearned look with wonder always, and sometimes with awe. See who sits now in the chair of HASSLER!

An astronomer, with a salary of $6,000 per annum, called the Superintendent, with the following staff:

| | Per annum. | | Per annum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Assistant at | $3,500 | 1 Sub assistant at | 1,200 |
| 2 do | 2,500 | 4 do | 1,000 |
| 2 do | 2,300 | 9 do | 800 |
| 1 do | 2,100 | 2 do | 600 |
| 1 do | 2,000 | 2 Computers | 1,600 |
| 1 do | 1,800 | 1 do | 1,500 |
| 2 do | 1,700 | 2 do | 1,200 |
| 3 do | 1,500 | 1 do | 1,100 |
| 1 do | 1,300 | 1 Draftsman | 1,800 |
| 7 do | 1,200 | 1 do | 1,600 |

2 Draftsmen at $4 50 and $3 70 per day.
13 Engravers, eight of whom receive ... 13,400
and five, wages by the day or hour.
1 Instrument maker at ... 2,000
1 Electrotypist at ... 2,000
1 Disbursing agent at ... 2,500
2 Clerks at ... 1,400
1 Clerk at ... 1,300
1 Clerk at ... 1,200
1 Clerk at ... 1,100

An astronomer, with such a retinue, might prosecute "practical astronomy" upon a scale which would leave him little leisure for enterprises not connected with his science or his office—but the Superintendent is an astronomer, *sui generis*. His *penchant* is to survey everything, and then to be monarch of all he surveys. He determined to survey the Light-house system of the United States; and opposed, though he was, by eminent and efficient members of Congress, they shared the fate of all who have hitherto opposed him, and the chair of HASSLER is, to this day, the throne of that system, and an astronomer dictates the building of light-houses, contracts for oil, and divers other matters, which may be appreciated by footing up the cost of the system under his *régime*, and contrasting it with the cost under the old one The Smithsonian Institute was an establishment which, from its design, might be invested and taken by an astronomer for the sake of science. And in spite of all opposition, like the Light-house system, it became and remains, practically, a mere appendage of the Coast Survey, and the will of its venerable founder is fulfilled by making it an Intelligence Office "for the diffusion of knowledge of certain professors among men." With the sharpness of vision common in "practical observers," it was discovered that an accession of patronage was possible under the form of publishing a Nautical Almanac. Congress, as usual, registered the decree and authorized the publication of it in 1849. It serves as an apology for paying some employes of various grades annually; and beyond that, it is not known to serve any purpose whatever. It is not in use among navigators, while a ship would as soon be sent to sea without charts as without the English Nautical Almanac, prepared by "that fellow HIND," as he is courteously denominated by Professor PEIRCE, one of the editors of the discarded publication.

By means of such and kindred appliances, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey has become, beyond all controversy, the most powerful functionary under this Government. The very Secretary, whose subordinate he is, in law, is by no means his equal in power and influence. Congress may fail the Secretary—it never does his subordinate. He is beyond the reach of the rearing and plunging of the party, which unhorses Presidents and Secretaries; and under whatever Administration, he is the same serene and plausible leech upon the Treasury. There is not a square mile, inhabited, under United States jurisdiction, which does not hold a partisan of his own, or of some member of the cordon which defends his position. Bishops, priests and deacons in the Church; presidents, professors and tutors in colleges; and professors out of colleges, whose relations to the Press are suitable, and who are likewise members of a notorious society which boasts of its control over every scientific appointment of value in the country; oil and coal-dealers, artisans and contractors, for supplies and materials of various sorts, are everywhere on guard to repel by force, or degrade by abuse, every attempt, by whomsoever made, to reform the Coast Survey to the pattern after which it was devised and established by the law of 1807. Efforts to that end have been made by legislators like BENTON, MALLORY and CUSHING, when they were politically in the ascendant, and the result demonstrated that, in point of strength and efficiency, the Coast Survey was superior to the highest abilities, supported by great popularity, in positions of dignity and power.

I shall pursue the consideration of this subject in another letter. Yours, B. B.

## The Conflict in the Yorkville School—One Side of the Case.

YORKVILLE, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your valuable paper of this date, under the head of "Police Reports," I find several statements in relation to a most important state of affairs at present existing in Ward School No. 37, situated in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the truth of which we do not concede.

*First*—There is *no* "battle between two school mistresses." The "battle" originated in the Board of Trustees, where it still exists, and was commenced by a pair of political wire-pullers, who, to gratify their own evil propensities and small ambition, undertook *illegally* to remove an amiable young lady, and an excellent teacher; one who had served in School No. 37, and given the highest satisfaction to themselves and the public, for a period of *five or six years*—for the purpose of installing in her place a person more suited to their own peculiar ideas.

*Second*—No *legal* removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE has taken place. The by-laws of the Board of School Officers require that a formal written notice shall be issued to each member thereof of every meeting of the Board. *This was not done* for the meeting at which it is alleged Miss G. was removed. *At least three* of those who were known to be favorable to the restoration of Miss GILDERSLEEVE received no notice of the meeting, and consequently a majority of those inimical to her interests, those of the public and the School, did as they pleased for the time.

*Third*—The removal of Miss GILDERSLEEVE is not recognized by the parents of the children attending the department of School No. 37 over which she has for such a length of time so satisfactorily presided, any more than it is by the public at large in the vicinity of the School; in proof of which I beg to annex a copy of resolutions passed at a large and intelligent meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards, shortly after the decree of dismissal had been issued by Messrs. VANCE, MCKEAN & Co.

*Fourth*—The most perfect order has always existed in Miss GILDERSLEEVE's Department of School No. 37, as can be proved by every visitor to it, as well as by the *written minutes of Messrs. Vance, McKeon & Co. themselves*. And it is just as well known that the same order and discipline at present exists there, except when the aforesaid gentlemen make a foray upon its peaceful limits, with a view of displacing—to use their own words "dragging out"—a well-qualified and highly-prized teacher, to make room for one *illegally appointed* by themselves in solemn conclave.

*Fifth*—Several parents of children (the writer amongst the number) have removed their children from school, *not* on account of a battle between two school-mistresses: but on account of the incompetent and disgraceful conduct of a portion of the Board of School Officers, who would ruthlessly sacrifice a highly-educated, refined, and in every respect competent teacher—a good and affectionate daughter—and one who by her industry materially aids in the support of her aged and ailing parents—to advance their own paltry political pretensions.

Annexed are the resolutions above referred to, and I beg to inclose you my name and address, as every word in this communication can be substantiated on ath, *and will be when required*.

No matter what the decision of courts at a distance may be, there is one to which the people of Yorkville will soon have a chance of appealing, with a certainty of success. After the December election they are *determined* to have school officers who will do their uty, irrespective of political intrigue. This is a fixed ct. Yours, A.

[The resolutions referred to are too long for publication. All their statements are embodied in the above communication.]

## The Other Side of the Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your reporter has not been accurately informed of the issue of the examination before Justice STEERS of the complaint against the former Principal of the Primary Department of Ward School No. 37. After some testimony was taken in support of the complaint, Miss GILDERSLEEVE's Counsel—who expressed the opinion that she had been badly advised—proposed on her behalf, after consultation with herself and friends, that if the complaint were withdrawn, she would keep away from the school. The proposal was formally made and accepted in presence of the magistrate, and it was supposed that this arrangement would be observed; but, in violation of it, Miss GILDERSLEEVE reappeared at the school this morning, not attempting, however, to take charge, as on previous occasions.

As the tone and style of your report are calculated to create a false impression as regards the conduct of Miss INNESS, I would add that she was appointed without solicitation on her part; that she manifested the utmost patience and prudence under most trying circumstances; and that the troubles were caused not by any acts of Miss INNESS, but by the resistance made by her predecessor to the action and authority of the Board of Trustees. Respectfully yours,

JOHN VANCE.

The statue of Charles Albert, executed by order of the municipality of Turin, was inaugurated under the portico of the Town-house on the 31st ult. The Syndic, the members of the Council, a deputation from the National Guard and several distinguished personages were present at the ceremony.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### The Season—Condition of the Times—Reported Removals—New-Hampshire—Disputed Elections—Candidates for Legislative Offices—Municipal Politics—Religious Revival—Mr. Everett and Mr. Bonner—New Volume of Bancroft's History, &c.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

Winter has come upon us more than a fortnight earlier than it did in 1857. Then we had no really severe weather until the last days of November, and that did not continue, and was the only cold spell we had. For a week past we have had bitter days, with strenuous attempts at snow-storms on the 12th and 13th. There were a few flakes of snow on each day, and on Saturday night there was a storm of rain, hail and snow, so that a thin white carpet showed itself on the Sabbath morn. Could the storm have lasted we should have had sleighing, but fate was against men and with horses. To-day the weather is milder, but a snow-storm has set in. A hard Winter is anticipated, though why I don't know. Hard it will be, in a certain sense, as there is not much work, and those who met the hard times at their commencement with some savings have devoured those savings, and have a dreary prospect before them. They are yet wandering in the wilderness, and the promised land of labor disappears before them like the mirage that is conjured up by the eyes of the body and the mind. I hope what I learn is mainly the product of fear, but I fear much of it will be found fact, as is often the case with prophecies. Men who prophecy evil are rarely false prophets.

We hear little of politics in these parts. Even the Illinois election is getting to be a bore. I have not heard an allusion to the President's Message. Gossip says that some Douglasites will be removed from office soon in this quarter, where offices are numerous and desirable; but I know of no Democrat in office of any note who has done anything that ought to offend even so sensitive a gentleman as the President has been made by recent events. True, when it was first known that Mr. DOUGLAS had triumphed, some office-holders, sharing in the general exalted feeling of the time, did talk with a degree of independence that they have since hastened to forget. But there was nothing in it but the heat of the moment, and it should not be remembered against them that they for an instant forgot their allegiance. The big fish were silent, as fish ever are.

The New-Hampshire Democrats have already nominated two of their candidates for Congress—Mr. MARCY, and Mr. GEORGE. The latter is a clever young fellow, who enjoys, and has for years enjoyed, the friendship and confidence of General PIERCE. He was, I think, removed from office by Mr. BUCHANAN, so that his nomination is held to be a "rebuke" to the President, while it may mean nothing more than the placing of a dashing politician before the people in the hope of getting votes that would not be had by a candidate of the slow-coach order. I suspect Mr. BURKE will not like the selection, and he possesses considerable power, from his energy and talent. Mr. MARCY I do not know, but I am told that he is a respectable gentleman of the Hunker persuasion. There is to be a fight in the Granite State, and the Democrats hope to make something out of the alleged errors of the Republicans in local legislation; but the Slavery question will override everything, I presume, and the Republicans be able to hold their own in gross, though they may lose some in detail, which they are rich enough to look at and get ready for in advance. The election will be for State officers, members of the Legislature and Congressmen. The Legislature to be chosen will not have a sectional Senator to elect, as Mr. CLARK's term will not expire until 1861. The election will take place Tuesday, March 8, so that nearly a four months' campaign is before the good people, and a Winter campaign to boot. It may be said of New-Hampshire that she is never at peace save when she is fighting,—and the fighting is bravely done. It is a sort of Russian campaign, with which snow has a great deal to do, and the vanquished party can claim that it has fallen before the elements, as did NAPOLEON,—and perhaps with the same amount of truth.

The Republicans will have a new candidate for Governor, as Gov. HAILE will retire at the close of his present term. There are several aspirants to the nomination, but as the Nominating Convention will not meet for weeks, it is not worth while to mention them. It is expected that there will be some changes made in the Congressional representatives, and the entire delegation may be recast—without any reference, I mean, to what the Democrats calculate upon doing; and they intend to make a sweeping change. The House of Representatives is now to be so closely divided in any case that is now likely to occur, that if the Democrats should gain a member in New-Hampshire, it would be a very important event in a national point of view. New-Hampshire gains, if any shall be made, will have to be carried to the Douglas column in the political books. His views are the prevalent ones there, and it is thought he could carry the electoral vote of the State in '60. There has never been a Republican majority of 6,000 in the State, and generally that majority has been of a considerably lower figure than that. It was only 3,405 in '57, which was somewhat increased in '58, under influence of the feeling created by Lecomptonism, now dying out.

The next session of our Legislature will be made interesting by the occurrence of some election battles. Mr. PRINCE, of Worcester, who was beaten by that everlasting "one voter" who contrives to be present at so many places on election day, in response to the appeals of eloquent orators and able editors, claims that he was chosen legally, and will ask for the seat in the House of Representatives for which he ran. He is a young Democrat, but an old Whig, and also a young man, and his case will test the impartiality of the House, which contains five Republicans to every anti-Republican member. Mr. PRINCE's claim is founded on the alleged illegal rejection of the votes of two of his friends, there being, he confidently asserts, no evidence that their intent was fraudulent. The elected member is Mr. CLARKE.

The seat of Mr. BARKER, Democrat, of Milford, is contested. He was also elected by one majority, and the giver of that one vote is said to have had no legal right to give it. Milford is one of the five towns of Worcester County, and more than 100 new Irish voters were there made. There must be a new election in Milford, if Mr. BARKER should be unseated, as his seat is not claimed for the opposing candidate. Had the alleged illegal vote been rejected, there would have been a tie. There are some other cases. I am not aware that there are any disputed Senatorial elections.

The Hon. JACOB SLEEPER, Executive Councillor elect, had a large party at his residence, on Summer-street, last Thursday evening, at which several hundred gentlemen met Governor BANKS. It consisted of Congressmen, editors, Governors and ex-Governors, authors, and other persons of more or less renown, and mostly, if not entirely, belonging to the triumphant party. Mr. SLEEPER is an opulent gentleman, who has done good service for the victors, and has very properly been elevated to a station which by talent and liberality, and acquaintance with public affairs, he is admirably qualified to fill.

There are to be some new candidates for the Legislative offices—clerks, Sergeant-at-Arms, &c. The successful party is so numerous, and has so many really clever men in it, who are troubled with more time than money (and the things are not convertible, in spite of FRANKLIN,) that places are much sought for.

The preliminaries to the municipal election are going on. The Democrats have had a very comfortable family party on the subject, and discussed it in gentlemanly style. Their opinion is that they can carry everything, and so the impression is that they will have a pure and simple ticket before the voters, and perhaps elect some gentleman who will preserve the Union by inforcing the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Temperance men are hard at work, though success is scarcely within their reach. The friends of Mayor LINCOLN purpose running him again, his singular success in '57 having an encouraging look. Some Republicans are for a clean ticket of their faith, but others doubt the prudence of such a course, and think that it would fail to such an extent as would cause the country to make contrasts between what happened here in November and what will then have happened in December.

Besides the Boston elections, there will be municipal battles in several other cities next month, some of which promise to be very stiff affairs. General OLIVER has been nominated for Mayor of Lawrence. There were more than 550 persons present at the nominating caucus, and he received all but 49 votes. This is something new in Massachusetts, nominating caucuses ordinarily consisting of a wide-awake chairman and secretary, and three drowsy spectators. Mr. PAIGE has been nominated in Cambridge.

Our city clerk, at the trial of a rum case, the other day, testified that but nine persons and firms were authorized to sell liquor in Boston, and they in quantities not less than 30 gallons. Twice 900, I presume, would not cover the list of unauthorized dealers in rum.

There is considerable religious interest manifested in this city. Both morning and evening meetings are well attended. The Winter is expected to be marked by a strong religious revival.

Governor BANKS, in a pertinent proclamation, has set apart the 25th for our annual Thanksgiving. Every New-England State but Vermont will have the same Thanksgiving, and she is always as odd as she is sober.

Another of our incendiaries has received a life sentence to the State Prison. Still the vile gangs carry on their work. A batch has just been arrested in Somerville.

Mr. VANDENHOFF has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He ought to make a good lawyer.

The Tremont House estate was sold on Saturday for $195,000. It was purchased for "the little shaver," young SEARS, whose papa oppressed him with such a mountain of wealth. It is no great investment, and does not pay over 4 per cent., if my impression is correct.

Mr. EVERETT's arrangement with Mr. BONNER is criticized severely by some people, who think that if he felt free to write for the benefit of the Mount Vernon project he should have given us a life of WASHINGTON, the sale of which could hardly have failed to "realize" $10,000. Mr. BONNER's shrewdness is much admired, and we expect to see a broadside in the TIMES announcing that "EDWARD EVERETT writes only for the New-York *Ledger*."

The eighth volume of Mr. BANCROFT's *History* is announced to appear "shortly" by the Boston publishers. There are to be many books published here soon, and printing appears to be looking up.

There is considerable mystery about the Brighton Bank business which may be cleared up, but not, I should say, without compromising some people who have stood well, unless they can come down with the dust.

The heirs of EBEN. FRANCIS have sent $5,000 to each of three distinguished men here, to whom the old gentleman left only small sums. One is a doctor, and the others are divines. THYME.

## STEAM ON THE CANALS.

### Detailed Account of the First Three Steamers through from Buffalo to New-York, each with Barge in Tow.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Since the experimental trips by the steamers *Charles Wack* and *P. L. Sternberg* upon the Erie Canal last August, which was honored by a visit from Governor KING and several of the Canal Officers of the State, these two steamers, together with a third—the double-deck steamer *Ruggles*—have visited this City with full cargoes from Buffalo, and the steamer *Niagara*, a horse-boat with steam incorporated, has gone from this City and is now at Buffalo, whilst west of Syracuse there are several different designs of steam propulsion being tried, one of which on the boat *Babcock* has plied regularly between Rochester and Buffalo since the fifth of last month and is now on her sixth "round trip," or making her eleventh or twelfth intermediate passage.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City has recently taken important action in order to expedite this reform so essential to the higher prosperity of the commerce of this City, the West and Northwest; but as the Committee of the Chamber have only given *a general estimate based upon the results of these steamers*, and as it does not embody sufficient detail of facts to be as fully instructive to the many classes interested as it should be, and as their further report is postponed until next month, being in possession of more facts, they are herewith submitted.

The *Wack*, *Sternberg* and *Ruggles* are new first-class boats, built by Messrs. VAN SLYKE & NOTTER, and their engines by Mr. BELL, at Buffalo, for the enlarged canal. The *Ruggles* is a double-decker, with engine room and cabin on main deck, her lower hold being exclusively devoted to freight, excepting a few feet for her propeller shafts at her stern.

The *Wack* is the pioneer—though the keel of the *Sternberg* was first laid—as she made the first trip with cargo to Albany, and returning was one of the *cortége* of the Governor and suite west from Rochester in August last, of which your news of the day gave full accounts. She left Buffalo Sept. 25th, and reached this City early in October with a barge in tow, both bringing 277 tons of freight. Her running time upon the Canal was seven days to the 345 miles from Buffalo to West Troy, on which are 74 locks, and her average, covering lockages, was a trifle over two miles per hour, burning two tons of coal per twenty-four hours. The propelling cost on the Canal for coal just equals the usual cost for towing either boat by horse, or about ten cents per mile per boat, which is half the cost by horse. But she would average upward of three miles per hour on the river, and make her run with tow from West Troy to New-York at two-thirds the usual charge by the river towboats for either boat; giving a net saving of forty dollars to the river. The net saving *in running time to the wages of two crews* will about pay the engineers.

The *Wack*, on her return trip from Troy to Buffalo, made the running time in 4 days and 16 hours, covering lockages, or about 3¼ miles per hour, with 69 tons of freight, which was in about *half the time per horse, and at about five-eighths cost.*

The *Ruggles* left Buffalo Oct. 20, and was 13½ days to New-York, with a full loaded barge in tow, but being detained twice by the breaking of her rudder, her running time is stated to be 6 days and 14 hours through, burning 3 tons of coal per 24 hours. This time gives an average of nearly 3 miles per hour on Canal, covering lockages, and about 4½ miles per hour on the Hudson; and *is but a little over half the average time by horse-boats*. Her cost of propulsion to 5½ days on Canal, using 16 tons at $4 50 per ton, (Buffalo price,) is $72, or 20⅞c. per mile, or 10¼c. per mile per boat. Her cost to both boats on the River would be about 4 tons or $18, making a net saving of about $40 to the two boats. Her saving of wages to two crews, by reduction of time, will more than pay engineers and ordinary engine repairs. *Ruggles* and her consort started with 11,000 bushels of Corn, or 303 tons, which with some deck freight and coal made 330, but they are reported to have left 800 bushels of corn at Palmyra, and 300 at Syracuse, or about 30 tons, (leaving 270 tons of corn,) to ease themselves over the low waters on the Flats.

The *Sternberg* left Buffalo the 20th ult., and was 19 days to this City,—she towed an extra heavy (by about 10 tons) barge with 5,850 bushels of wheat, or 176 tons. Both boats were overloaded, bringing through 310 tons of wheat, each drawing over five feet of water, which caused them to be much of the time aground this side of Rochester. West of Rochester she varied between 19 miles and 21 per "trick," (the technical meaning of which is the six hours off and on of the crew,) or averaged 3½ miles per hour, burning two tons of coal per 24 hours. Deducting her detentions aground, she is stated to have averaged about three miles per hour, covering lockages, until she broke one of her propellers about 130 miles west from Troy. At Cohoes, she broke the second propeller, and was obliged to be towed down the river. From her rates as established with both propellers, she would have made about the same running time as the *Ruggles*, or about 6½ days from Buffalo to New-York, or 5½ days through the Canal, with two tons per day, or 11 tons at $50, or 14½ cents per mile, which is 7¼ *cents per boat per mile*. She would use about three tons down the river at $14, which is less than half the $30-charge by tow-boats per boat, saving about $45. Across the Cayuga Flats for about four miles she worked through when drawing several inches depth of mud, so deep that neither of their rudders could be turned at all by hand,—the steamer being steered by her throttle valves, as she has an engine to each propeller. The captain of a light horse-boat that followed with 200 bushels less of wheat than the barge had, said that he strained a good team more than all the season's service beside; and the barge tow-line, of about four times the strength of the horse lines, was broken several times.

The *Wack* has an engine of 14-inch cylinder, by 14-inch stroke; the *Ruggles* has two each, of same size as the *Wack's*; and the *Sternberg* has two each, 9-inch by 13-inch stroke, both of which equal 76.7 per cent. of the *Wack's*, or 38½ per cent. of the *Ruggles'*. Strength of machinery, capacity of boilers and furnaces, are generally made by the same builder, in the ratio of the cylinders, though the boiler to the *Sternberg* is similar and nearly equal to the *Wack's*, whilst the *Ruggles'* is of an improved plan, and much larger. The *Wack* has the *close-screw* (or auger) bladed propeller, 3 feet in diameter, and has one on either side of her stern, in a recess of the hull. The *Sternberg* has two, each 4-bladed, modern propellers, of 4 feet diameter, situated like the *Wack's*. The *Ruggles* has a single 4-bladed modern propeller, of 5½ feet diameter, situated as ordinarily in our steamships.

The rates, or towing and propelling capacities, of the *Ruggles* and *Sternberg* are reported as nearly equal, and there is no sufficient cause for *an equal useful duty* from the *unequal rates of coal*—which are as three tons by the former to two tons by the latter—excepting in the relations of the propellers, the *R.*, with the larger engines and boilers, having but one, of 5½ feet diameter, while the *S.*, with much smaller engines and boiler, has two, each of 4 feet diameter, thus giving the better fulcrum to the lesser engines, so that *a greater percentage of the power expended is utilized*. In regard to the *Wack* and *Sternberg*, they show *unequal useful duties* from nearly *equal quantities and rates of power*, each burning about two tons per day. Again, there is no sufficient cause for an UNEQUAL useful duty (as two miles per hour is to three miles) from the EQUAL rates of coal, excepting in the relation of the propellers—the *W.*, with the larger engine capacity, having two old-fashioned and superseded screws, each of 3 feet diameter, while the *S.*, with the lesser engine capacity, has two common propellers, each of 4 feet diameter, thus giving the better fulcrum to the lesser engine, so that *a greater percentage of the power expended is utilized.*

The relation of useful duty between the *Wack* and *Ruggles* is unequal, (as two miles per hour is to three miles.) but it is under a proximate relation to the ratio of engines, boilers and coal. Although the cost of coal per mile per boat is nearly equal, the rates per mile are unequal. The difference in time is important, economically, to a single trip, as the wages of the two boats' crews and steamers' engineers will exceed $10 per day. But difference in time is still further important, as it increases the number of trips and gross carrying capacity.

The steamers to same draft cannot carry per trip so many tons of paying freight as the barges they have in tow, or as the horse-boat; but as the *Ruggles* and *Sternberg* can make the passage in 60 per cent. of the average time per horse, they will each take three loads (and three by barge) in the running time of two loads by horse, and at the relative costs before given; that is, if either of these steamers with her barge shall take 330 tons through in 7 days, and two horse-boats shall take 360 tons through in 11½ days, then *the running time* to three trips per steam is 21 days carrying 990 tons; and to two trips per horse, it is 21 days carrying 720 tons, giving an excess of 270 tons to steam; the steamer will have had one additional port detention. These quantities per steam are based upon the carrying and towing capacities to a six-feet depth of canal, the water to these trips having been considerably less. Upon the seven-foot canal the steamers will carry, to new boats of sufficient strength, 200 tons, and their barges 250 tons.

The considerations given by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to speed and its advantages, merit the attention of commercial men.

The subject of Steam on the Canal is not alone to be discussed politically and financially for the interests of this State, but it is even now the talk in all the counting rooms of the west and northwest, and by all the craftsmen, and upon all the crafts of the Erie, its branches, and of the northwestern lakes; and as these primary discussions are initiatory of a reformation in the canal interests of this State, in regard to which the railway interests cannot look with indifference, the facts developed by these first [illegible] of steam are vested with more than ordinary importance.

It is a proper tribute to Capt. SANDERSON, proprietor of the *Charles Wack*, to record that she is the pioneer of these steamers—though the keel of the *Sternberg* was laid first—and that Capt. S., whilst boiling sap on his farm, whittled a miniature screw-propeller, from which his own was constructed. The *Charles Wack* made her first and successful trip with cargo to Albany, and on her return was one of the *cortége* of the Governor west from Rochester, in August, of which your news of the day gave full accounts. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

## The Free Library for Women—Reply to the Letter of the Rev. Mr. Porter.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: The writer's attention was called, late last evening, to the letter of Mr. ELBERT S. PORTER, which appeared in your issue of Saturday. It would be an unworthy and, in this instance, truly an irksome task to take up the pen merely for the sake of unwise discussion and refutation of arguments advanced against institutions having such a wide influence for educational and moral power as Public Libraries. No man, having a true estimate of that which leads to human purity and progress, would utter one word to hinder their increase. No argument which any human being could advance in opposition to educational influences would have any real weight; and although the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* has advanced the plea that there are women who want bread, it does not at all weaken the force and power of the assertion, that there are *one hundred and fifty thousand* women who want books, and that the chief cause of the want of remunerative employment among women is their defective education. It is not for the purpose of argument, but chiefly with a view of placing before the public—that public to whose sympathies we have appealed—a truthful statement regarding the condition and needs of those for whom the contemplated Library is intended.

According to the rules of absolute justice, few women are paid for their labor; but there are at least fifty thousand women in this City who earn what the employers would call fair wages—wages ranging from $3 to $12 a week. These girls have all of them the time and the inclination to read, and many of them have the wish to instruct themselves in such branches as will enable them to fill places of more profit.

Another thing, which everybody who is at all interested in this subject must have perceived, is—that that department of female labor where the needle has been in such wide demand, is every week becoming more and more narrowed; and although expert needle-women will always be required as *finishers*, the sewing machine will monopolize to a great extent that fruitful field for suffering to which the poorer class of workers have been so long confined. Before this entire revolution in the sewing department takes place, the girl must be prepared for other employments, and other employments will be ceded to her. But to occupy higher and better positions, she must first be *fitted to fill them*, and a library and educational institute, offering facilities for the highest mental culture and opportunities of instruction for business requirements, would be a great stepping-stone to woman's advancement. The books alone would not be the means of saving the workwomen merely, for we do not intend to confine the advantages of the Women's Library to them; but the number of female teachers in schools, public and private; the adult pupils—the refined but poor women who cannot afford select private libraries, and all such, from the baneful influences of the blue-fire literature to which we have before alluded, which is got up and sold in such large quantities for their especial benefit, and which thousands feed upon because they have not access to reading matter of a purer and better kind.

The editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* says that the writer's former letter proves that she does not trust to the Women's Library to "work a miracle" in behalf of poor women. It was not undertaken in the belief that it would work "miracles;" but those who have suffered from the pangs of a mind starving for want of food—who have endured days, weeks and months of idleness, and felt the precious hours passing away in useless oblivion that might be rendered precious for the future—those who have looked around upon the barren pathway of a young girl's labor-life and wondered why there was not some flowers planted by the way—some word or signs of encouragement—some token that others felt that such as she existed—those will understand its purposes and appreciate its benefits.

Judging from the tone of Mr. PORTER's communication, he admits that he would be happy to see the Library erected, were the poor first made comfortable and provided with work. Who could shut their eyes to the needs of the poor? Who could refuse to encourage any feasible plan which could bring about such a blessed result as to provide them with "*uniform or remunerative* employment?" But how is it to be done? Where is the employment to be sought, and who is to give it to the mass, at remunerative wages? This is a problem too deep for me to solve. I admire Mr. PORTER's wide-spread and noble sympathies, but I fear that so long as labor is the slave of capital—so long as human selfishness exists, so long will we have the suffering poor. No combination, no societies of men or women, however earnest, thorough and enduring as their philanthropy may be, will ever avert this evil. A gentle Teacher once said: "The poor ye have always with ye." Eighteen hundred years have passed since those words were uttered, yet we feel the truth of the prophecy.

The benefit of "corporate societies for the distribution and sale of work, all the profits of which might be divided among the operatives," has been tested to its fullest extent in this City. I know not what the English societies have been able to accomplish; their laws their customs, manner of living—everything in their rules of labor is different from ours; but I will say, and with perfect truth, that all such schemes attempted here have resulted in disastrous failures. I, in my poor judgment, always viewed such enterprises as so much time and money thrown away. For where are the societies—where is the band of workers at the needle, who, with any hope of success, would rise up in opposition to the merchant manufacturers of New-York? In the first place, these societies would be obliged to win the trade, and in order to do this they would be compelled to sell much cheaper than the manufacturers, who, acquainted with the tricks and turns of traffic, could not and would not be triumphed over, and would undersell, and undersell the societies over and over again, no matter what capital, either in money or energy, they might bring to their work. "The Shirt-Sewers' Union," which was started here some little time ago, is a case in point. The public, of course, would go where it could buy the cheapest, and the poor shirt-sewers, unable to compete with the large cheap shirt factories, were obliged to give up the battle, and the noble-minded women, whose efforts had formed those societies, had simply the loss of time and money for their trouble. Such plans are utterly impracticable.

I have said, and I repeat it, that no thorough needle-woman—no girl who has some cultivation, and some knowledge of business—need want for employment at fair wages in this City. To be sure, they must work well for one-third of the sum that their labor is really worth, but that is their doom, at least for some time to come. The workers on five-cent shirts and fifteen-penny pantaloons, are poor girls generally, who are orphaned and timid, and suffering wives with worthless husbands. Poor widows too, with children, who, unable to leave their little ones, take these murderous garments home to sew, to try and keep a roof over their heads and educate them. Who can prevent this? Whoever he may be who will attempt this herculean task, must first put an end to all the causes which lead to dire poverty, or he must infuse a generous spirit into the hearts of all men and women who need the services of the poor. What we aim at is to begin a new order of action, instead of trying to patch up sewing societies for these girls to depend on, and which the sewing-machine, if nothing else, would soon throw out of existence. We will try to teach her to depend upon herself, and during the years which may pass before this woman's library is completed, it shall be the constant endeavor of its friends to inaugurate a system of teaching in the public schools for girls, whereby the spirit at least of self-reliance may be cultivated—some means whereby she may be taught that probably she will be obliged to support herself, and that it is better to prepare for such a contingency than to look in the clouds for the strong arms which may never be hers.

In conclusion, I would say that the assertion formerly made, that "the religious newspapers passed the notices of the coming meeting (for the Library) in silence, and refused to insert a line for their benefit," is true.

The *Christian Intelligencer* may, certainly, within the last six months, have dealt in a general way, as is the custom of all journals, with the questions of the sufferings of the poor, but I have failed to find in its columns a single word having reference to any measures for the improvement of *working women as a class*, or a line about the library movement, until nearly two weeks had passed after the meeting at Dr. CHAPIN's church took place. One who is interested in this cause appealed some time ago to several of the editors of religious journals, thinking *there* was the proper place to look for sympathy and aid; a letter was read by one of these gentlemen without any feeling being awakened for the suffering women whose condition was there related, more than to elicit a lukewarm paragraph of six lines.

This person looked up to the religious Press in the very spirit in which Mr. PORTER describes them, as those "upon whom rests in a preeminent degree the burden and responsibility of educating and arousing a public conscience that will recognize the claims of unrewarded labor." I ought not to look to these perhaps more than to any one else, and in the thousand and one cares of an editor's life I should not expect that they could give undivided attention to a particular question. I only wondered that they were so much more forgetful and indifferent than the secular daily and weekly Press, each one of whom have acted with the most considerate generosity. The editors of the *Independent* and *Evangelist* I may speak of as gentlemen having a hearty sympathy for human suffering, but these gentlemen were not within reach. One thing more I would like. There is a general impression among persons who have never been brought into contact with workwomen, that they are a rude, vulgar, half-starved set, who have no education and little moral principle. Nothing could be more unjust and untrue. The great mass of them are bright, intelligent, happy girls, notwithstanding their medium wages. They are a vast body of artisans, the result of whose handiwork may be seen in every shop-window in New-York, and every other city on this continent, articles combining taste, beauty and skill. Exports to the value of a million of dollars sent from this City every year, are all made by these "poor half-starved girls." Thank Heaven they are not all half-starved; the great numbers of them only need a few simple reforms in their manufactories, a little encouragement to labor, and some cultivation and instruction to make life pleasant and useful.

Yours very respectfully, E. M. P.

## The Boy Rodgers—Some Facts about his Early and his Later Life.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is a truth too trite to be contradicted, that when misfortune once seals a mortal brow, many of those who deem themselves sinless members of a sinful world, think it quite justifiable to abuse or misrepresent the sufferer as it may please them best.

Such is the case of the youth JAMES RODGERS, who underwent the extreme penalty of the law on Nov. 12, for the murder of Mr. SWANSTON, a respectable member of our community. That "all must recoil, and feel the full shock of a deed so unprovoked," no one can deny; but let that suffice—there needs not exaggeration "to point the moral or adorn the tale." To say that one great sin of drunkenness—one serious infringement of God's holy law—involved the youthful delinquent in a crime which brought him to the gallows, is quite enough to warn any youth who will be warned. Let "dens of debauchery, drinking and gambling" be dispensed with as adjuncts to the case, if only through the common Christian fear of heaping unmerited obloquy on one already disgraced.

The five or six years that JAMES RODGERS lived in this country were spent first at school as a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, then with a brother residing in New-Jersey, for whom he worked a length of time. Returning to his home with thirty-five dollars of honest earnings, he entered a store in Sixteenth-street, where, purchasing flour, sugar, potatoes, &c., in some quantity, the curiosity of the seller was excited, and he asked what a boy could want with such a supply; he replied that he was returning to his parents' home, and wished to lay in their Winter store of provisions. The man made him an offer of a situation in his store, which he accepted, continuing the same filial career, and with his earnings brought out a younger sister who had been left in Ireland. In this place he worked late and early, so that his family, instead of being obliged "to warn him of his reckless course," bear earnest testimony that he was always a good boy, and that the degrading sin of drunkenness, which brought him to his death, was the first of the kind he had committed in his life. After remaining some months in this store he went back to his brother in New-Jersey, returning home on account of the dumb ague only six weeks before the night of the murder. Three of these six weeks he was confined by this illness to the house, and with regaining strength he left it to seek work near his home. This he procured in Bleecker-street, and on the fatal night was joined by boys who never had been his companions, but to whom he had spoken when going in and out occasionally of the store where he had been formerly employed in Sixteenth-street. It was not until pressed by strong entreaties that he consented to join them—they drank, and the result is well known. These circumstances, which we know to be well founded, may at least throw doubt upon contrary statements. The year JAMES RODGERS passed in the Tombs will be long remembered—the kindness (we may almost say affection) of his keepers may prove how gentle and quiet was his deportment, except when his faith, the object dearest to his heart, was in question. From the time of his death-sentence he was unceasingly occupied by that one momentous subject. His penances (always self-imposed) and his prayers, which occupied the day and far the greater part of the night, proved how deeply he felt the truth coeval with man's first transgression, that sin, although forgiven by the merits of redemption, requires a temporal expiation, enforced by God in his justice on man in his repentance. The little shrine which brightened his lonely cell brought him in contact with heaven and with the saints whose lives he so dearly loved to read; and, more than all, his zealous devotion to the Mother of his God, the Mother of Him who gave us all to her care, when he left her desolate beneath his cross, gave comfort to his anxious heart, and he loved (as all good Catholics do) to think of her as still retaining her influence over the heart that loved her so well and honored her as a mother here below; to think of her as standing with hands uplifted near her blessed Son to screen us from the vengeance we too oft provoke. But let the jeerer scoff and the ignorant misrepresent the doctrines they do not understand—it is well-known that a virtue went forth from that humble cell which checked the ready curse, roused up the careless sinner, sent a ray of light through the infidel heart, and made even the Jew acknowledge the power of the cross; children often shared its gentle influence, urging them to pray and not to sin. And we believe that influence will consummate its work, though he is gone, inducing more than one to meet the doom of all with eyes riveted upon the crucifix, and hearts absorbed in penitence and love. Let a veil be thrown over his past transgressions, whatever they may have been; if his sin was great, great was his sorrow, inducing us to believe that the same redeeming God who gave heaven to the gibbetted sinner by his side, humbly and penitently suffering in union with his own great sacrifice, has extended the like mercy unto him, even in the same words of peace and love, "This day thou shalt be with me in Paradise." T.

## The Rodgers Murder—Letter from Mrs Swanston.

*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

You will oblige me by contradicting the rumor which has been set afloat by some of the papers, that I applied to the Sheriff for admission to the Tombs yard to see RODGERS hanged. It is entirely false. I never desired to be present, and I feel it to be an act of great cruelty to have such a statement circulated. It gives the public reason to believe that I had pleasure in the execution of that unfortunate boy. What happiness could any one have in keeping alive the memory of circumstances so horrible, by witnessing the tortures of the murderer? It would only freshen up my own sufferings, and be an ungrateful return for the sympathy which has been freely extended to me by many good people. MARGARET SWANSTON.

[This is all very well, and may be held to settle the matter so far as Mrs. S. is concerned. But it is clear that somebody, *personating* MRS. SWANSTON, did call at the Sheriff's office, and that a gentleman who was with her applied for a ticket to enable her to be present at the execution. We should be glad to know who it was.]

## Statue of Crawford.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: Some time since there appeared in the papers a letter to the Mayor from a certain prominent sculptor, in relation to a bust of CRAWFORD,—the proposition contained in which letter your readers probably recollect. Being then in New-York, my native city, I paid a visit, in company with a friend, to the place of exhibition, where we saw a fine marble bust of the celebrated CRAWFORD. The attendant said that, as yet, few persons had visited it. A few weeks after the sign-board without disappeared, since which I have seen no notice of the exhibition by advertisement or otherwise. I hope, for the honor of the New-York public, that the enterprise has not fallen through for want of their usual generosity. Can any of your readers enlighten me. W. A. F.

## OBITUARY.

A dwarf named Richebourg, who was only 60 centimetres (23⅝ inches) high, has just died in the Rue du Four, St. Germain, Paris, aged 90. He was, when young, in the service of the Duchess d'Orleans, mother of King Louis Philippe. After the first revolution broke out he was employed to convey dispatches abroad, and, for that purpose, was dressed as a baby, the dispatches being concealed in his cap, and a nurse being made to carry him. For the last twenty-five years he has lived in the Rue du Four, and during all that time never went out. He had a great repugnance to strangers, and was alarmed when he heard the voice of one; but in his own family he was very lively and cheerful. The Orleans family allowed him a pension of 3,000 francs.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce the death of Gen. Vrevskii, who has recently distinguished himself in the Caucasus, in his operations against Schamyl. He was mortally wounded while leading his men to the attack of the Aoul Kitouri on the 16th of September.

Mr. W. Blagrove, a well-known member of the best London bands, a talented performer, and brother of the eminent English violinist, died suddenly a few days since, just as he was about entering Drury-lane Theatre to fulfill his duties in the orchestra.

A letter from Dresden announces the death, from paralysis of the lungs, of M. Ischensky, President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Justice in Saxony.

Mr. I. B. Woodbury, a well-known teacher of music in this City, died at Columbia, S. C., on the 26th ult., aged 39. He was traveling for the benefit of his health.

The Saragossa journals mention the death of the Viscount de Torre Solano, Ex-Minister of the Interior.

M. Vanmoeldert, *attaché* to the Turkish Legation at Madrid, died on the 27th ult.

### The Chinese and Russian Treaty—Departure of the First Russian Embassy to China.

*From the Irkutsk Official Gazette.*

At the end of July the Chino-Siberian frontier town of Kiachta was filled with strangers, who flocked in to witness the departure of Privy Councillor PEROWSKI and ARCHIMANDRITE (Archdeacon) GURIAS, with their staff, to Pekin. The Archbishop of Irkutsk and the head adjutant of the Governor of East Siberia, together with many officers and priests, had likewise repaired to the town, to give the mission their official support as far as the frontiers. Another class of guests consisted of troops of the Trans-Baikal army, encamped some miles from Troitzkosawsk, on the banks of the river Keeran. At this point were gathered together two cavalry regiments of Cossacks, two other regiments of regular cavalry, two batteries of the Trans-Baikal field artillery, two Cossack battalions and a battalion of Siberian infantry of the line—altogether more than 4,000 men, and commanded by Major-General MICHAELOWSKI.

Before all persons constituting the mission had gathered at Kiachta, the Russian merchants residing at the latter place took the opportunity of performing those military evolutions which are so much admired in the capitals of their native empire. In the evening the troops were entertained by the wealthy tradesmen of the town. The Chinese from Maimatschin (which is only half a mile from Kiachta) passed over the frontiers, and heartily participated in the merriment of their Russian neighbors. To combine the useful with the agreeable, the commander of the camp ordered part of the troops to quit the table, take arms, and manœuvre in the presence of the assembled Celestials. The latter, perfectly amazed at the order and rapidity of the evolutions, thought they had never before seen anything so wonderful. Their astonishment reached its highest pitch when the chief of artillery suddenly giving the German and Russian word of command, "Marche, Marche," caused his guns to proceed in a thundering gallop, then come to a sudden stand still, and fire. The matter appeared to them perfectly supernatural. To give vent to his feelings the Mayor of Kiachta, at the end of the military evolutions, requested the Russian authorities to accept as a present for those wonderful fellows whose manœuvres had given him and his countrymen so much delight a slight present of tea, of the value of 700 roubles.

On the 4th and 5th of August, the *fête* day of her Majesty the Empress MARIA ALEXANDROWNA was celebrated by a Divine service, lasting during the whole of the night. On the succeeding day a liturgy was performed by the Archbishop in the open field, and afterwards in the church. The Chinese Mayor of Maimatchin, having previously asked permission of the Russian commander, was present at the service with his sons and suite. It was the first time that the highest Chinese magistrate, at this part of the frontier, entered the Church of Kiachta. He appeared greatly struck with the splendid decorations of the interior, and the various magnificent garments of the Russian priesthood. He likewise seemed to take much interest in the subject matter and tone of the prayers. On the priests leaving the church at the close of the service he expressed a wish to pay his respects to the Archbishop. This being acceded to, he approached the dignitary of the Russian Church before the church door, and, in presence of all assembled, bowed, and by way of Chinese compliment touched the forehead of the highly reverend father in God. This example was imitated by his sons, who kissed the hands of the Archbishop, and, like their father, were rewarded with a shake of the priestly palm. As if not satisfied with this, in Chinese high officials, a most extraordinary mark of condescension, the Mayor (Diargootchef,) at a late hour of the day, requested the pardon of the Russian Commissioner of the frontiers in case he, by his demonstration of respect and esteem, should have in any way offended or acted contrary to the Russian customs.

The three following days were again occupied with field manœuvres and grand parades of the forces. Again, the Chinese were delighted beyond measure. The sight of a solemn cavalry march, executed under the inspiring music of the National Hymn, was a new feature of the military festival to them; but the rapid movements and tremendous roar of the artillery appeared nevertheless to retain the first place in their feelings of wonder and bewilderment.

On the 6th of August the members of the mission were entertained at a grand dinner by the mercantile community of the place. In the evening of the same day the Russian diplomatists, priests and suite were conducted to the Chinese temples, theatres, and magazines of that half-Celestial frontier town. M. DESPOT SINOWITCH, the Russian Commissary of the Frontier, accompanied the guests on this occasion, and afterwards conducted them to pay a visit to the Chinese Mayor at Maimatchin. There every possible honor known in the Chinese code of ceremonial was bestowed on the Russians. The day concluded with visiting, in the society of the Mayor's son, a number of the wealthiest Chinese merchants.

It having become known that the 7th of August was the day appointed for the departure of the mission, the population of Kiachta assembled in the streets in the night previous to that day, to take a last look at the delegates of the Emperor. At 9 o'clock in the morning Divine service was performed in presence of the diplomatic travelers, and military and civil authorities, but only comparatively few of the crowd assembled without could gain admittance into the sacred edifice. The archbishop preached on the text, "Let your light shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." He interpreted the meaning of this verse so as to contrast with attempts at proselytism, carried on mainly by means of theoretical argument. At the end of his sermon the preacher alluded to the immense importance of the Chinese Empire, and requested all Christians present to pray for the conversion of the neighboring heathen.

The moment had now arrived when the members of the mission had to leave Kiachta, and with it Russia. Emerging one by one from the portal of the church, they defiled on foot through Kiachta and Maimatchin, escorted by the authorities and troops. A curious fact, and one highly illustrative of the means by which the Russian empire has been founded, and is still extended, is the circumstance of the three officers commanding the Russian troops on this occasion (MM. BUSSE, KUGEL and DEVIGNIER,) being two of German, and one of French extraction.

The mercantile population took the lead in the procession, the crowd bringing up the rear, and the salvoes of artillery sending their roaring salutes into the Celestial Empire. The impression produced on the Chinese was all that could be wished. Chinese carriages awaited the Embassy at the gate at Maimatchin to convey them to the first station, Gerin. At the latter place the travelers met their train, and were received by the Mongolian officers who had to accompany them to Urgi, (Oorgee.)

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDER—WEDNESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—1835, 1836, 1965, 335, 274, 1979, 1960, 186, 1712, 1607, 260, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1965. *Part II.*—One-house causes, 2221, 2203, 2107, 2201, 2256, 2506, 1731.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—575, 2043, 2143, 408, 427, 837, 841, 2175, 2181, 2185, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2107, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2212½, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2251, 2253. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday, with the following viz.: 740, 596, 1758.

SUPERIOR COURT—Same as yesterday.

### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Mullin.

INJURY ON SHIPBOARD TO A PASSENGER.

*Valentine Lutz et al.* vs. *Frederick Meyers.*—This is an action to recover damages for injuries received by the wife of the plaintiff, Valentine Lutz, while a passenger on board the packet ship *Yorktown*, of which the defendant was captain. N. A. Chedsey for plaintiffs. J. and I. Laroque for defendant. It appeared in evidence that in September, 1854, Mrs. Lutz was a passenger in defendant's ship from London to New-York. There were 750 passengers on board, Irish and German emigrants. Mrs. Lutz was on her way from Germany to join her husband in this country. The plaintiff Lutz is a hotel-keeper in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. On the morning of the 11th or 12th of September, Mrs. L. came on deck about 6 o'clock. There had been a storm in the night, and the waves were still rolling, but not violently. While passing a kitchen erected on deck, a very large and heavy oak plank, which lay loose upon the roof of the kitchen, fell upon Mrs. L., crushing her to the deck, breaking her left arm, and seriously injuring her leg and other parts of her body. She was carried helpless to her berth, where she lay during the remainder of the voyage, and through the Fall and Winter following she required medical attendance. It is moreover claimed that her arm has never fully recovered, but that the injuries she sustained are of a permanent character. Evidence was given to show that the plank was left by the carelessness of the defendant in a dangerous position—in short, that the accident was traceable to culpable negligence on the part of the ship's officers. On the other hand, the defendant undertook to prove that he had practised all due care and diligence to preserve his passengers from harm. The cause occupied the Circuit the entire day, and is still on.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

*Duncan, Sherman & Co.* vs. *Bates et al.*—The firm of L. O. Wilson & Co. having on deposit with the plaintiffs a sum of money exceeding $70,000, made an assignment of their effects to Bates and Wilson, in June, 1858. They then gave a notice to the plaintiffs of the assignment, and authorized them to transfer the balance to such assignees. This notice was served on the 1st July. On the 3d of July the plaintiffs received another notice from the other assignees, J. W. Paige & Co., notifying them that on the 29th of June they had commenced an action against L. O. Wilson & Co., in which they claimed an equitable lien upon all the effects of that firm, under a special agreement made in October proceeding; that L. O. Wilson & Co. had been enjoined from making any assignment or disposition of the property owned by them in October last. That after the injunction had been served L. O. Wilson & Co. had made an assignment of all their property to Messrs. Bates & Wilson, and that Paige & Co. thereby notified the plaintiffs of those facts and of their claim upon the funds. In August, 1858, the Sheriff, under attachment issued against L. O. Wilson & Co. in favor of Paige & Co., for $47,000, served copies on the plaintiffs, with notice that all the debts and credits of Wilson & Co., in the possession of the plaintiffs would be liable to such attachment. The plaintiffs also set out the claim of Paige & Co. against Wilson & Co., and allege a misrepresentation made to them by which they were induced, in October, 1857, to grant an extension to Wilson & Co., and that, in consequence thereof, they had commenced an action against Wilson & Co. to compel an appropriation of their property, as owned by them on the 12th of October, to the payment of their debts at that time, and that an injunction had been granted therefor. They also show a payment under the assignment by them to Bates & Wilson of the portion of the moneys deposited with them above the claim of Paige & Co., and ask to be allowed to pay the balance into Court, and that the defendants interplead and settle their respective claims to the fund. The defendants, Wilson & Co., by their affidavit, show that the injunction granted in behalf of Paige & Co. against them had been dissolved, that the assignment made by them was for the benefit of creditors, and that the defendants had by their answer denied all the material allegations of Paige & Co. in the action against them. It also appears, by an affidavit of the defendant Bates, that on the 12th of July last he requested the plaintiffs to transfer to Bates & Wilson the moneys in their hands belonging to L. O. Wilson & Co., under the assignment, which were on deposit with them, and that such funds were accordingly so transferred on the books of the plaintiffs.

It appears to me that there are two sufficient reasons why this proceeding ought not to be sustained, and consequently why the injunctions should not be continued.

*First*—The plaintiffs, on the 1st July, not only received and agreed to pay the order of L. O. Wilson & Co., upon them in favor of Bates & Wilson, but actually carried to their credit on their books the amount of moneys in their hands on deposit for L. O. Wilson & Co. Such transfer to the credit of Bates & Wilson was equivalent to an actual payment of the order to them, and a new deposit by them of the moneys on their own account. In an action by Bates & Wilson they would not be able to proceed upon the order; that they had been discharged by the transfer of the account; but their claim would be for moneys deposited by them with the plaintiffs, and no subsequent claim against such moneys could form a defence thereto.

*Second*—The claim, as set up in behalf of Paige & Co., has no validity as against the plaintiffs. They held no money belonging to Paige & Co., and whatever claim Paige & Co. had against L. O. Wilson & Co., they show no right to money in the hands of Wilson & Co.'s debtors until that claim is established by due course of law. Any other rule would enable a creditor of an insolvent to claim that he had been defrauded; to give notice to the debtors of such insolvent that he claimed such debt in consequence of the fraud, and thereby prevent the collection or transfer of all the debts or property of the insolvent. If such a power could be exercised by creditors, it would be far more valuable to them than any attachment which they could obtain, and more effectual than an execution, after the judgment was recovered. This claim is not aided by the attachment subsequently served in August. The money had then been transferred to the accounts of Bates & Wilson, and there was in the hands of the plaintiff nothing on which the attachment could operate. So far as Bates & Wilson claimed this money, they were entitled to irrespective of and without regard to the Sheriff's claim. In the case of Page & Co. *vs.* L. O. Wilson & Co., the injunction restraining them from parting with their property, held by them in October, has been dissolved, and there would be no good reason for restraining by a notice, what the Court refused to do by injunction. The plaintiffs have not, therefore, made out a case which authorizes them to ask that the defendants may interplead, because their acceptance of the order on them, and the transfer of the money to the credit of Bates & Wilson, was equivalent to a payment to them, before any notice of Paige & Co.'s claim had reached them, and because they show a state of facts existing, in regard to Paige & Co.'s claims, which does not make out any legal claim against them for the money so placed by them to the credit of Bates & Wilson, or of any money in their hands prior to the service of the attachment in August last by the Sheriff. When the plaintiff in his complaint sets out the facts, so that it appears that one party is entitled to the debt and that the other has no right to recover against the plaintiff, or that his claim may be successfully resisted at law, the complaint might be demurred to. Shaw *vs.* Coster, 8 Paige, 348. As the plaintiffs have deposited the moneys for the purpose of making this motion, they may have an order allowing them to withdraw the same if they so desire it. The motion for an injunction is denied, and the temporary injunction denied, with $10 costs.

### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.

Notes of issue for the December term (DAVIES, J.,) must be filed at the Clerk's Office on or before the 27th of November next.

It must be distinctly stated on the note of issue, whether it be *demurrer* or *not demurrer*. None will be received unless in compliance with this order.

IN CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISION.

*Wm. A. Kobbe* vs. *Abraham Altman et al.*—The plaintiff has neglected to give his version of the Judge's finding of facts in place of defendant's version. The pleadings must also be furnished.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Pierrepont.

*John A. Bowden* vs. *Charles A. Appleby.*—In this cause, tried on Tuesday, the jury came in yesterday forenoon unable to agree upon a verdict.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The Metropolitan Policeman, Cairnes, who last week shot his prisoner, Hollis, the 'longshoreman, in Fulton Market, when the latter was trying to escape from him, and who was held for trial for manslaughter by the Coroner's Jury, was yesterday, on application of his counsel, admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. He had not procured bail at a late hour.

Alice Ryan—a stalwart courtesan—pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Johnson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and went to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mary Gatens, on the same plea, was sentenced to the same prison for three months.

Frederic Smith, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime, and was sentenced to three years and five months in the State Prison.

Nancy Hood, a colored woman, was placed at the bar charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the building No. 67 Sullivan-street, on Aug. 10, in which, at the time, several families were residing. Her motive appeared to be revenge towards the man she was living with, and who had treated her badly. The trial was not concluded, and will be continued to-day.

### THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—Nov. 5.

Before Justice Van Cott.

CONTRACT WITH GAS COMPANY—DEPOSIT.

*William H. Averill* vs. *The Manhattan Gas Light Company.*—This was an action for damages. The plaintiff, who is proprietor of an oyster saloon on Eighth-avenue, alleged "that on or about the 19th day of October, 1858, the defendants wrongfully entered into and upon the premises of the plaintiff, and with force and arms took and carried away from the possession of said plaintiff a gas meter, and wrongfully shut off and stopped the supply of gas to the damage of the plaintiff of two hundred and fifty dollars."

The plaintiff was examined as a witness on his own behalf, and it appearing from his own statement that, by his contract with the Company, he had agreed to deposit eight dollars as security, and had neglected to do so, and that for this reason the Company had cut off his supply of gas, the Justice was about to dismiss his complaint, when the plaintiff requested permission to discontinue his suit. Granted on payment of $10 costs.

For plaintiff, J. L. Taylor; for defendants, Monell, Willard and Howe.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

NOTES OF DECISIONS RENDERED AT THE LAST TERM—ASSIGNMENT.

*Dunham & Dimon* vs. *Waterman, Heckers & Rowell.*—A judgment confessed under sections 282 and 283 of the Code, for a just debt, is to be deemed fraudulent and void, as to other judgment creditors of the debtor, when the statement upon which it is entered contains no further specification of the facts out of which the indebtedness arose than that it was upon a promissory note, (the date, amount, and time of payment of which are described,) "given on a settlement of accounts," on a specified day, between the debtor and the plaintiff in such judgment.

A provision in the assignment by an insolvent debtor of all his property, consisting in part of unfinished machinery and materials in process of manufacture, the completion of which was necessary to an advantageous sale, authorizing the assignees to complete the manufacture, and work up the materials at the expense of the assigned fund, as in their judgment might be advisable, so as to realize the greatest amount of money therefrom, renders the assignment fraudulent and void on its face, though an actual fraudulent intent, except as thereby manifested, is disproved.

The case of *Cunningham* vs. *Freeborn*, (11 Wend., 240,) so far as it conflicts herewith, overruled. A debtor who makes a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, may direct in general terms a sale of the property and collection of the dues assigned, and may also direct upon what debts and in what order the proceeds shall be applied, but *it seems* that beyond this he can prescribe no conditions whatever in respect to the management or disposition of the assigned property. *It seems* that an insolvent's assignment may be void for expressly vesting in the assignee a discretionary power which might be legally exercised by him, in the absence of such a provision, under his general responsibility as a Trustee and subject to the control of the Courts. Per Selden, J.

*Platt* vs. *Lott et al.*—An assignment, in trust for the benefit of creditors of all a debtor's property, which was therein stated to be "more fully and particularly enumerated and described in a schedule annexed," passes property not mentioned in the schedule.

The case of *Wilkes* vs. *Ferris* (5 John., 335,) examined and distinguished.

*Nichols* vs. *McEwen.*—A provision in the assignment of an insolvent debtor, that the assignee, a lawyer, shall be allowed a reasonable counsel fee, over and above expenses and commissions for executing the trust, is illegal, and renders the assignment void.

*Waldron Willard and others.*—Goods in the charge of a common carrier, having been damaged, were sold by him. The consignor assigned "all his interest in the goods" to the plaintiff. *Held*, a valid assignment of the right of action against the common carrier for non-delivery under his contract.

## MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

| | Hudson River boats. | Erie Railroad. | Southern boats. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | 18 | 86 | — | 104 |
| Flour, bbls | 5,938 | 1,409 | 5,420 | 12,767 |
| Wheat, bushels | 10,294 | — | 414 | 10,708 |
| Corn, bushels | 5,500 | — | — | 5,500 |
| Barley, bushels | 3,800 | — | — | 3,800 |
| Oats, bushels | 27,000 | 1,840 | — | 28,840 |
| Malt, bushels | 3,400 | — | — | 3,400 |
| Provisions, pkgs | 408 | 524 | 135 | 1,069 |
| Whisky, bbls | — | 390 | — | 390 |

ASHES—Are in moderate request at drooping rates. Pots, $5 87½@$5 93¾; Pearls, $6 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been rather limited to-day. Sales 170 bags Jamaica at 12¼c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; 350 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c.; 700 bags St. Domingo at 9¼c.@10c.; also, by auction, 100 bags Java at 12½c.@13¼c.; and 60 bags Bahia at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. The receipts of Rio during the week reached 7,877 bags. The principal transactions, during the week, have been in Java, which has been purchased very freely on speculation, the sales embracing the entire stock here, and in Boston about 75,000, including a cargo of 10,000 to arrive, at 13c.@13½c., six months. Holders are now firm in demanding 14½c.@15c. Stock of all kinds here, this morning, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 70,512 pkgs., including 4,675 bags and 41,950 mats Java, 10,567 bags Rio, 5,955 bags Maracaibo, 1,963 bags Bahia, 1,600 bags St. Domingo, 960 bags Laguayra, and 692 bags Costa Rica.

COTTON—Has been in better request at somewhat firmer prices, sales having been reported of 2,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.; do. Gulf at 11¾c.@11⅞c., and other grades at proportionate rates.

DRY GOODS—A small catalogue of Carpetings was sold by auction, to-day, at very satisfactory prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable activity for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour, prices of which are very firm, sellers having any existing advantage. Sales 12,500 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unsound rejected State. ⅌ bbl | $3 50 @$4 25 |
| Standard Superfine State | 4 50 @ 4 75 |
| Standard Extra State | 4 95 @ 5 15 |
| Superfine Western | 4 50 @ 4 75 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 10 @ 5 15 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 90 @ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 45 @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 40 @ 5 55 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 65 @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 @ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in demand at strengthening rates; sales 800 bbls., at $5 20@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at firm prices; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 05@$5 45 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request at rising prices; sales 28,500 bushels, including good ordinary white Canada at $1 27; very choice White Michigan, (a small lot,) at $1 50; fair White Ohio at $1 28; good red do., in store, at $1 20; do. red (Winter) Western (reported) at $1 22, in store; choice Milwaukee club (a small lot) at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring at 75c.; prime to choice white Southern at $1 45@$1 48, and inferior to very good red Southern at $1 12@$1 25 ⅌ bush. Corn continues quiet,—parties disagreeing about prices; sales 11,500 bushels, at 74c.@76c. for mixed Western; and 87c. for yellow Jersey, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive, at from 70c.@75c. ⅌ bush; sales of 2,000 bush. State Barley, and a cargo of Canada East, old, were reported at private bargain. Oats are moderately inquired for, at former rates. We quote Western at 50c.@52c.; Canada at 51½c.@53c.; State at 47c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@47c.; and Southern at 41c.@45c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales North River at 45c.@55c., cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The principal sales reported, to-day, were 7,000 prime Buenos Ayres, &c., to arrive, at 26c.; 5,000 Orinoco at 23½c., and 2,700 Buenos Ayres Horse on terms not disclosed.

IRON—Sales 150 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $24 50 @$26, ⅌ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 85c.@87½c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@24c.; also, by auction, 55 hhds. do. at 25c.; 71 bbls. inferior Texas at 16½c.@17½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet at previous quotations. The business of the week Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "Spirits Turpentine has declined since our last, and the market is dull at 51c. for lots in merchantable order, and 52c. for shipping. Common Resin also has considerably declined, and lots afloat can be had at $1 50. The medium and firm grades are active at advanced prices." No. 2, $2@$2 25; No. 1, $4 25@$5 50; White and Pale, $5 75@$6 50, ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The demand is limited; prices have not varied much. Crude Whale, 53c.@54c.; Crude Sperm, $1 23@$1 24; bleached Winter Whale, 64c.@66c.; unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 30; Linseed, 59c.@60c.; Lard, 87½c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; Palm, 9¼c.; Tallow, 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand at uniform rates; sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly a $17 37½@$17 50 for Mess; $18 50 for new City Mess; $19 for Clear; $21 for Sheer Clear; $11 for half bbls. do. do.; and $13 75 @$14 for prime. Pickled meats have been lightly dealt in at 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; 5,000 City cut green Hams have been sold, delivered in this month and the ensuing two months, at about 9c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand at former rates; sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good request at previous figures; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$11 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 for extra do.; $8@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 25@$7 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$20 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 25@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is worth 7½c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 200 tcs. at $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair at steady rates to-day; sales 630 hhds., including Cuba at 6c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 6⅜c.@7¼c.; also 71 boxes Havana at 8⅜c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. HALLETT, DOW & YOUNGS estimate the stock on hand, this morning, at 18,500 hhds., 11,000 bags, 26,800 boxes and 700 hhds. Melado.

TOBACCO—The demand has been less animated; prices have not varied. Sales, since Friday last, 32 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@12c.; 115 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@16c.; 120 cases Florida at 18c.@26c.; 193 bales Havana at 30c.@48c., and 206 bales Yara on private terms.

*New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 10, 1858.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1858, hhds | 28,418 |
| Arrived since, hhds | 2,132 |
| Total | 30,550 |
| Exported since, hhds | 8,369 |
| Stock on hand and on ship-board, Nov. 10, hhds. | 22,181 |

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 22½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; Mahogany, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 30 cases Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.; and 50 boxes do., at 2s. 6d. For Havre, 5,000 lbs. Bone, at ¾c. For Bremen, 150 packages Tobacco, by steamer, at ⅞c. ⅌ lb. For Antwerp, Cotton at ⅜c. and Hemp at ⅜c., ⅌ lb. For Rotterdam, Staves, at $30. For Marseilles, a bark, also with Staves, on terms not disclosed.

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No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

The latest arrivals of PARIS STYLES in CLOAKS, being entirely different from those prevailing a month ago, we have consigned to Southern houses all of our stock that were not of the latest mode.

LADIES, consequently, will find in our establishment nothing but what is entirely new, choice and elegant.

CLOAKS BEING THE SPECIALITE
Of our immense business, we are enabled to exhibit at all times a larger stock and greater variety of
CLOAKS
Than any other establishment in the United States, embracing in its great assertment
VELVET CLOAKS, in various forms, viz:
VELVET CLOAKS, plain and rich.
VELVET CLOAKS, with crochet and other adornments.
VELVET CLOAKS, IN AQUILLE and other new styles of embroidery.
VELVET CLOAKS, with Chantilly lace, the finest and richest ever imported.
Also, over
5,000 BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER CLOAKS,
In all the new shapes and styles, the majority of which are exclusive and peculiarly elegant, and as
VARIOUS IN PRICE
as the styles they represent, and to more effectually
POPULARIZE OUR STORE
we have adapted the cost of our beautiful garments to the wants of our large and increasing
POPULAR TRADE.

SHAWLS. SHAWLS. SHAWLS.

In consideration of the advanced season for shawls we have reduced the balance of our stock of shawls considerably
BELOW COST PRICE.

Children's and misses' cloaks will be opened on Monday Nov. 15.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the numerous mistakes made by ladies who have desired to visit our establishment, but have been deceived by the similar outside appearance of other stores, we are reluctantly compelled, for the protection of ourselves and customers, to notify the public that during the Winter months our store is specially distinguishable by the
LARGE WHITE POLAR BEAR,
Which is constantly on exhibition in one of our windows.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
In rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety.
Also, a very large assortment of
CHEAP CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
In Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER
Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Woolen goods of every kind.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS!
Latest Fall Styles, in great variety. Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway, will open on
Monday, Nov. 15,
THREE CASES OF RICH BAYADERE POPLINS,
At 31c. per yard.

LADIES' RAGLANS, CLOAKS, &c.
A choice selection of black, brown and mixed cloths, beautifully made and trimmed, at $3 50, $4, $4 50 and upwards.
LADIES' CASTOR CLOTH RAGLANS, &c.,
In Drabs, Olives, Browns, Steel and Black, made and trimmed in a superior style, at $4 50, $5, $6 and up.
LADIES' BEAVER CLOTH RAGLANS,
in all the fashionable colors, elegantly made and trimmed, at $6, $6 50, $7, $8 and up. We invite the ladies to inspect our present large stock. We guarantee our garments are as well made as any on Broadway or Canal-st., and our prices are full 40 per cent. lower.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome............$8 and $10.
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B. Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
BENSON & WILSON invite attention to their Lyons Velvet Cloaks, $35 and $46. The best $12 Raglans in the City. Also, the Piccolomini Opera Sack.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross:
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

DRY GOODS.—PARTIES HAVING STOCKS OF dry goods, wishing to dispose of for cash, can find a purchaser by addressing G. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office. N. B.—Interviews and correspondence confidential, if desired.

## DRY GOODS.

A FAMILY DRY GOODS STORE,
NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
OPPOSITE JEFFERSON MARKET.
C. G. HOOK,
HAVING PURCHASED the STOCK and INTEREST of
W. S. BOND,
He will REOPEN the ABOVE PREMISES
On Monday, the 8th of November,
With a CHOICE AND NEW STOCK
OF DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS
OF FIRST CLASS FAMILY TRADE.
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES,
AND QUILTS,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
IN EVERY DESIRABLE VARIETY,

C. G. H., in again resuming the retail trade, solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers, as well as the public generally, assuring them of his constant endeavors to offer for their aproval none but the best of goods, and always at the lowest cash prices.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Our circular for this week shows
A REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.
On our entire stock of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
MANTILLA S
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
We quote,
10,000 yards rich Plaid Silks at 50 cents per yard.
1,000 Rich Broche Long Shawls at $10.
700 Rich Broche Square Shawls at $4 50.
500 Magic Wool Shawls at $7.
1,000 Wool Plaid Long Shawls at $3.
800 Wool Plaid Square Shawls at $2 50.
500 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks at $8 to $10.
1,500 Fine Beaver Raglans at $5 to $8.
For further quotations, visit
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PARIS MILLINERY.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Large additions will be made on
MONDAY, the 15th instant,
TO OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF PARIS MILLINERY.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
PARIS BONNETS,
NOVELTIES in Bonnets of our own manufacture.
NEW RIBBONS,
EXQUISITE FLOWERS, OSTRICH and other PLUMES and FEATHERS, in great variety.
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

CLOTHING FOR THE WINTER.

We have made up another lot of those Canada Grey business and traveling suits which sold so rapidly, and offer them as well as our stock of clothing and furnishing goods at greatly reduced prices. McKINLEY & McGRADE, No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

Our stock of ready-made clothing is now complete for the season, consisting of overcoats, business coats, pants and vests, and every garment usually kept in a first-class clothing house. Also, a general assortment of furnishing goods. We will not be undersold by any house in the trade for the same style and quality of goods. McKINLEY & McGRADE, No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

We have in our custom department a splendid assortment of piece goods for order work, and we guarantee to gentlemen leaving their orders a perfect fit, superior style, the best of materials, made in the best manner, and at prices to suit the times.
McKINLEY & McGRADE, No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, NOV. 15,
300 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $5, reduced from $7
250 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $6, reduced from $8.
100 ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS, at $8, reduced from $10.
ALSO,
75 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14.
150 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16.
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30
The above goods will be found the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal, corner of Mercer.

PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, AND WILL
Be opened on Monday, Nov. 15,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP,
1,000 pieces Poil de Chevre, entirely new Winter styles, for ladies' dresses, at 20 cents per yard—worth 31 cents.
1,000 pieces very choice styles, do., do., for ladies' dresses, at 35 cents per yard—worth 37½.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

500 PIECES ADDITIONAL
OF VERY CHOICE DESIGNS
PRINTED DE LAINES,
At 12½ and 18¾ cents,
Will be opened on
MONDAY, Nov. 15,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer another
LARGE LOT, AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 15,
FROM $3 TO $15 PER PAIR.
We would call the attention of Hotel-keepers to the
ABOVE GOODS,
as they are 50 per cent. under price.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

2,000 BEAUTIFUL
RICH PRINTED ALL WOOL FRENCH DE LAINE
ROBES A LEZ,
In various styles,
Reduced to $9,
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Nov. 15,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway, will offer on
Monday, Nov. 15,
5,000 NEEDLE-WORKED COLLARS,
At 50c. apiece,
Worth 8s.
Also,
500 DOZEN GENTS' COLORED BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
At $3 per dozen, worth $5.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
A full stock of Velvet and Cloth Cloaks
Of the latest styles,
Children's Raglans in great variety.
Opera Cloaks of newest styles
Opened this morning,
Black Beaver Raglans $5 each.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Caps, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
of every description,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Catharine-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cornices, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MISSES' COLLARS, FROM AUCTION.
A lot of Misses' Collars,
At 25 cents and 37½ cents, worth double the money.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
Also a lot of Scalloped Handerchiefs,
At very low prices.

G. M. BODINE,
At No. 481 Broadway,
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 15,
350 pieces of elegant FALL SILKS, purchased at the late auction sales, and will be sold from thirty to forty per cent
Less than the cost of importation.

LACE CURTAINS CHEAP.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway
Have just opened
100 pairs RICH LACE CURTAINS,
AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.

RICH PARIS RIBBONS.
ENTIRE IMPORTATION
NOW SELLING,
MUCH UNDER COST.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

WINTER SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Stellas, Broche, Cashmere, Plaid Woolen,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
An Immense stock of Blankets, Selling off cheap.

## DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOAK AND MANTILLA BAZAAR.
H. EDGERTON, No. 480 CANAL-ST.
THE LARGEST AND BEST
SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS
IN THE CITY,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE CLOTH RAGLANS at $2 50.
FINE BEAVER RAGLANS at $4 50.
CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS at $6.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER.
SLEEVE CLOAKS.
CROCHET TRIMMINGS.
From $10 to $18; worth from [illegible]
MISSES RAGLANS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
Of every description.
At 20 per cent. less than Jobbers prices.
Also,
A job lot
For the Jobbing Trade,
Comprising a full and varied assortment of all the latest Paris styles of
Ladies and Misses
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND MANTILLAS.
For cash or approved paper.
At a discount on cost prices.
Country merchants will be treated
With better terms
Than any other house in the trade.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 480 Canal-st.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS, ATTENTION
BOYS' OVERCOATS AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.
BOYS' OVERCOATS AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.
BOYS' OVERCOATS AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.
BOYS' OVERCOATS AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.
D. L. CORNELL.

GENIN'S
NEW CLOAK and FUR STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
For the sale of
LADIES' FURS and LADIES' CLOAKS.
The assortment of FURS embraces the richest sets of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, MARTEN, and a choice stock of CHILDREN'S FURS.
THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT
comprises all the
REIGNING PARIS STYLES,
and designs by the Modistes of the Bazaar, of the most FASHIONABLE MATERIALS and TRIMMINGS.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
Connecting with Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT THE STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 140 Sixth-av.,
Will be offered on Friday, 19th inst., a magnificent stock of
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
FRINGES AND RIBBONS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.,
which has been purchased at the Assignee's Sale, and will be sold at a tremendous sacrifice, for a short time only.
JNO. ELLIOTT.

NEW GOODS,
RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
Will be opened on Monday, the 25th inst., consisting of
BLACK HENRIETTA,
MALTESE, TEXANA and BARATHEA CLOTHS,
Very desirable goods, being all wool and seasonable texture.
Also, one case of
FRENCH MERINO PLAIDS—VERY CHOICE,
At W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
Observe!—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best pattern and well made, for $1 31; 13 springs, $1 50; 16 springs, $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs for $13. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DAMAGED GOODS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of French Merinos, Plaids, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Crash Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Sheeting, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low prices by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

## FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LADIES'
FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—they *cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor *of fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 83 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful artible for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! GOOD FURS!
VERY CHEAP.
Know you the store where the best Furs are made,
For prices the lowest by far in the trade,
Where Muffs, Cuffs and Collars, so cozy and warm,
Enchant by their style while in cheapness they charm?
If you do not, my friends, 'tis a number oft given,
Broadway is the street, No. 477, first floor, up stairs.
Old furs cleaned, repaired, and made to look equal to new. ELKIN S, No. 477 Broadway,
First floor, up stairs.

$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15,
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
And No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15,
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
And No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15,
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
And No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

$15 FRENCH MINK SETS.
Large Half Cape, Muff and Cuffs, for only $15,
At WHITE & BIRD'S,
No. 34 John-st.,
And No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and handsome assortment, consisting of Capes, Pelerines, Muffs, Cuffs, Caps, Robes, &c., at a great reduction on Broadway prices. All goods warranted. Splendid sets (complete) of French Mink, from $12 to $15.
At KELLOGG'S, No. 361 Canal-st.

THE NEW-YORK FUR EMPORIUM—NO. 279 Grand-st. P. H. PHILLIPS is the Original Phillips of America. All kinds of furs can be bought at this Emporium, either wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other store in the United States. No. 279 Grand-st.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY friends, and the public in general, that I have opened a dyeing and scouring establishment; the many years of experience in the business, and the many modern improvements in my dyeing establishment, will satisfy those that will honor me with their custom. Orders in cloths, shawls, ribbons, velvets, gimps, fringes, buttons, silks, wool, cotton, &c. Offices, No. 413 Grand-st.; No. 44 Elizabeth-st., and No. 98 Avenue B, New-York.
A. SCHULZ.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 9, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
O. BUCK, Cashier.

BEAUMONT STEAM GA[illegible]—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, [illegible] very low prices.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1858.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

## Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Daughter of the Regiment—Barber of Seville—La Serva Padrona.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. A. H. Davenport—Pauvrette—The Young Widow.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—An Object of Interest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Going to the Bad—Neptune's Defeat—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Othello—St. Mary's Eve—The King of Clubs.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Pilot—Magic Barrel—Turn Out.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Knights of the Mist—Engagements by Sea and Land.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

MINSTREL HALL—Campbell's Minstrels—Ethiopian Entertainment.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

## Mails Close at the Post-Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas | 3½ P.M. |
| North and West Way Mail | 5½ A.M. |
| Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M. |
| South and Southwestern Mail | 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Railroad | 5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M. |
| East for Boston, by Steamboat | 3 P.M. |

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

## Ocean Mail Steamers.

The mails by the *Kangaroo*, hence for Liverpool on Saturday next, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The German mail by the *New-York*, of the Bremen line, will close at the Post-Office, on Saturday, at the same hour.

The mails for California and the Pacific Coast, to go by the Panama steamer on Saturday, will close at 1 P.M. of that day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., with three days' later news from Europe, is now due at Halifax. Nothing had been heard of her at 9 o'clock last night.

Private Mexican advices from General Robles, received in Washington, of a date prior to that of the news rumored by telegraph from New-Orleans, published in yesterday morning's Times, is confirmatory of the latter. He says that the disturbances are at their crisis, and that an early change for the better may be anticipated. He thinks that Zuloaga will retire, and leave the country in the hands of the Liberals. If that portion of the dispatch published yesterday, which stated the country generally was in the hands of the Liberals, should prove true, it is possible that the anticipations of the General may be realized.

Mr. Forsyth, late American Minister in Mexico, arrived at Mobile on Monday in the practice-ship *Plymouth*, and will probably soon enlighten the country as to his views of the condition of affairs there.

A Convention of delegates from eighty-eight New-England Banks assembled in Boston yesterday, to take into consideration the subject of the redemption of their bills in that city, and to discuss the position and action taken by the Suffolk Bank in this relation. Quite a unanimous feeling was exhibited in favor of the establishment of a bank of Mutual Redemption as a substitute for the Suffolk, as authorized by the Legislature, and resolutions were adopted to that effect.

James McMahon, recently convicted of the murder of Ann McMahon, his sister-in-law, at Newark, N. J., was sentenced yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, by Judge Haines, to be hung in the Court-yard of the Essex County Prison, on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The prisoner now, as throughout the whole trial, manifests the utmost brutality and recklessness.

At the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers, yesterday, Mr. Kennedy, who was deputed by the Board to investigate the alleged election frauds in the Fourth District of the First Ward, rendered his report, which was by no means calculated to remove the suspicion of fraud which has attached to the canvass in this District. Several corrections of the returns from other Wards were made, and the Board adjourned, with the understanding that the consideration of the report of Mr. Kennedy should be the special order at the meeting to-day.

George H. Purser was last evening nominated for Comptroller and Isaac Townsend for Governor of the Almshouse, by the Tammany Hall City Convention. Both nominations were made on the first ballot, and met with but slight opposition.

The Society for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of medical men, had a quiet dinner at the Astor House last night, when the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Richard O. Gorman, Ex-Secretary Guthrie, Dr. James R. Wood and others, responded to the toasts of the occasion. The funds of the Society are in very prosperous condition, and the outlays very small.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, opened the annual Course of Lectures, last evening, before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. His subject was "Lafayette." The hall was filled, and the most earnest attention was paid to the distinguished lecturer throughout.

An application was made yesterday, to the Police authorities of this City, for aid to ferret out parties engaged in putting in extensive circulation, partially burned bills upon the Maverick Bank of Boston, Mass. It appears that some time ago, $50,000 of mutilated bills of the Bank were consigned by the President to the furnace of an iron foundry. It is believed that a workman in the foundry rescued the bills from the forge and put them in circulation. This case is a remarkable one, and unprecedented in the history of banking institutions.

We publish, in another part of this morning's paper, some very interesting statistics of crime in this City during the past year. They are taken from the first annual Metropolitan Police Report, which has just been prepared by Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter. It is worthy of remark, that the proportion of Americans arrested during the year, as compared with foreigners, is one to five. The report shows that great activity has been displayed in the Department.

An examination was commenced yesterday before United States Commissioner Bridgham in the case of the Brooklyn counterfeiters, whose arrests were noticed in the Times a few days ago. Edward Cook, one of the prisoners, proved that he was a visitor at the house when the police made the descent on the place, and he was, accordingly, discharged. No clue has yet been obtained to the antecedents of the accused parties. The undischarged prisoners are still confined in Eldridge-street Jail, and the investigation will be resumed to-day.

A young man named Hart was killed last night in Columbia-street, Brooklyn, near Kelsey's-alley, while engaged in a wrangle or fight with another person named Walker. A man who goes by the name of Will. Cullen, coming along at the time, took Walker's part, and, as is alleged, knocked Hart down and kicked him two or three times in the stomach. Hart died immediately, and Cullen escaped. A detachment of Police was sent in search of the murderer, who, it is believed, cannot escape. An inquest will be held on the body this forenoon by the Coroner.

The examination upon the charge of perjury preferred against Catharine Mulhearn, which was to have been resumed yesterday before Justice Welsh, was postponed until to-day, owing to the absence of counsel for the accused.

The Supervisors and Councilmen met yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted in either Board. Reports will be found elsewhere.

Fifteen hundred tons of iron, a large part of the remains of the Crystal Palace, were sold at auction yesterday.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 2,500 bales, at firmer prices. Flour and Wheat were pretty active, at strengthening rates. A fair business was transacted in Groceries, Provisions and Tobacco. Freights were somewhat brisker.

## China and the New Treaties.

That England is dissatisfied with the net result of its negotiations on the Pei-ho is no matter of surprise. Whatever Lord Elgin gained there he gained for mankind, while the losses and costs, which thrice the nominal indemnity exacted would indifferently repay, have to be drawn from the private treasury of England alone. This is sufficient of itself to create a deep-rooted disgust with the business; but with that appendix, a Russian negotiation, without cost or loss, and without a forfeiture of the good-will and confidence of the Chinese, so propitious to future inexpensive acquisitions, and securing the reward of a province wide and wealthy as an empire, there is base for inexpressible mortification on the part of England. Indeed, before the fleet of the Allies had reached the Pei-ho, the Russians had appropriated the best results of the campaign in the convention celebrated in May by General Mouravieff at Algoor, a convention inaugurating happily the application of the Russian policy in Asia to the case of China. The assured effect of that scheme of territorial agrandisement, as contrasted with the policy of the British Government, it may be of interest to examine.

Those most intimately familiar with the Chinese, instruct us that upon two conditions—the preservation of its territorial dependencies, and the maintenance of the existing state of society with its low stage of civilization—the perpetuity of the ruling dynasty depends. Both these guarantees have been overthrown by the Russian and British treaties. The Russians at one stroke secured a region abounding in varied resources infinitely valuable to commerce. Along that bending and long-drawn current, the Amoor River, fed with a hundred tributaries, and capacious enough to admit of steam navigation two thousand miles from its mouth, they have fixed the dividing line of the two empires, only varying from that natural definition by a line running to the side waters of the Pacific at a point which gives to Russia the best harbors on the Sea of Japan. The realm thus acquired can hardly be estimated under three hundred thousand square miles; a realm rich in the products of the forest and in mineral wealth, and forming nearly one-half of the native land of the race now predominant in China. In securing it, Russia has pushed her frontier within easy distance overland of the Chinese capital; and by reference to a letter elsewhere in this paper it will be seen that she has already improved her opportunities by expediting an embassy to Pekin.

It is also to be remarked, that while thus by treaty dismembering the Chinese empire at the north, Russia is no less busy in paring away large slices from it at the northwest and west. We hear much of a traditional policy of Russia in Europe. In Asia, with a policy no older than fifteen years, the agents of the Czar have thrust themselves down to the foot of the Himalayas, and actually overlook the ensanguined fields where England is fighting for her old domination in India. Khiva and Kokand have already been carved and seized from that nondescript region laid down in the school atlases as "Independent Tartary;" while, under the auspices of the Shah of Persia, a Russian expedition is actually surveying the province of Khorasan, preliminary, we cannot doubt, to the virtual sovereignty over the tribes of that extensive country. These are general movements contesting the Asiatic problem with England. They carry, however, the Russian power to the western line of the Chinese empire, while on the boundary adjoining Siberia, the direct encroachments upon the soil of the middle kingdom are still less disguised. Of so much of the tract, large as Europe, familiar to the school-boy as Chinese Tartary, the largest and most desirable part lies adjoining the Russian frontier. The reader of Arabian tales well knows the clime of Kashgar and Yarkand, the home of Cambuscanbold, and the birthplace and scene of empire of Genghis Khan. Between that realm of romance and the eighteen provinces of China there extends the vast sandy desert of Gobi, reaching from the Himalayas to the water shed of the Amoor, and forming in the Russian system of geography the natural boundary of China on the west. To obtain the exuberant and historical valleys of Ili is a prime object of Russian intrigue. Step by step the Muscovite has entrenched upon the Chinese dominion in that quarter, disheartened and driven away the Mandarins delegated from Pekin to govern those outer provinces, until at this moment the authority of the Czar is paramount from the Gulf of Tartary to the foot of Diwaljiri. The territory so obtained is as grand, in extent, in productiveness, in commercial activity, as British India. It wants but a maritime outlet to be as valuable.

It is thus palpable, that at the very moment the Manchoo dynasty at Pekin surrenders to the Russians nearly half of its aboriginal seat and inheritance, it submits to lose a most important part of its conquests, and tributary empire. Proceeding upon a commercial policy, such as the British people alone, in these days, act upon consistently, Lord Elgin could not fail to perceive the advantages gained in the Russian Treaty of May. It was not enough to recognize that Russia was effecting, by intrigue and treaty, the prostration of a monarchy older than history; it was essential to share in the commercial advantages which that policy would confer. Hence, it was no sooner ascertained that the Czar had obtained the Northern half of the Basin of the Amoor, thus drawing the traffic of the region either to Nicolaiesok or to Castries, than Lord Elgin grew imperative upon the necessity of opening a port in Manchooria to European shipping, and the necessity of pushing the field of European traffic to the verge of the inland desert. The concession of free travel through the empire, and of a port in Shingking, at a point easily attainable from Shanghae, and open to the importation of foreign manufactures, was the result—a result of greater importance to American than to English commerce. For the whole of Manchooria is peculiarly a market for the heavy manufactures of the American mills, and American traders and shipping will, doubtless, as they have uniformly done before, possess themselves of the better share of the internal commerce thus secured.

Observing the negotiations at Tien-tsin from this point of view, it is obvious that, while the burden and heat of the war fell to Great Britain and France, the profit from, the force of circumstances, inured to Russia and America. In the great work of dissolving the heterogeneous association of races constituting the Chinese Empire, the diplomacy of the Muscovite has been most efficient. In attacking the frame of Government which sustains the Manchoo rule, the English have played their part. The inevitable result of the two movements is, that an Empire, whose origin lies beyond the Deluge, must presently pass beneath the influences of a progressive civilization, before which the present feeble advances of the Chinese people are no better than the totterings and stammerings of infancy. Divested of the *prestige* of universal sovereignty; stripped of territory familiar even to the wanderings of the peddler who bore the wares, received at Canton, to the bazaars of Kashgar; menaced in his own Capital by foreigners, who are held, in the popular esteem, to be no more than tributaries and suppliants, it is simply impossible for the imperial authority to retain any of that influence, which rendered Kien-Long the grandest despot of the world. The rebellion of Tai-Ping has already set the example for a rebellion in Yunnan and Kwangsi, the southernmost of the eighteen provinces. It is still uncertain whether the mob of Canton will submit to the conditions of the recent peace. The incentives to dishonesty, peculation and smuggling, previously carried to an unexampled excess by Chinese officials, are increased immeasurably by the new commercial system, thus still more hopelessly impoverishing the Imperial exchequer. Add to these considerations the loss of frontier territory, including the Island of Saghalien, lying in the Japanese waters, as large as Cuba, to Russia, and we must perceive how likely these novel and startling elements in Chinese politics are to prove fatal to the existing sovereignty, without which the commercial advantages secured by the several treaties must be idle and valueless. No charge could be more futile than that which sees in the pacific course of Mr. Reed a triumph of American policy. The true American policy was to prevent any dismemberment of China, and any such violent interference with the exclusive system of the Manchoos as should endanger the actual dynasty, or impair its ability to protect the Western Powers in the enjoyment of reasonable privileges, and to preserve the population in that peaceful subjection essential to the development of popular industry, the wealth of which must flow into our treasuries. These securities have been lost in the warmth of the Anglo-Russian contest for Asiatic supremacy; and it is only left for us to make the most of our opportunities before the inevitable results of that conflict are realized.

## The Changes of Ten Years.

To hear of Mr. Smith O'Brien's being in the field again, as an agitator, carries us back through ten very changeful years, so changeful that his voice sounds almost like the voice of a ghost. When he was last most prominently before the public Louis Philippe had just vacated the French throne, and the Republic had just been proclaimed, and the millennium was commonly supposed by the more liberal European politicians to be near at hand. The rising in France was followed by risings in every quarter of Europe except Russia. Even the Chartists had their jubilee, and on the 10th of April, ten years ago, threatened to intimidate the House of Commons, and expressed themselves in disrespectful terms about the Speaker. Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher went as a deputation to Paris, and were received with due solemnity by Lamartine, as the representatives of the Irish nation, then on the eve of a sanguinary revolution. People in England watched their movements with intense anxiety, and conned over the report of the interview between the three potentates with anxious eyes, not knowing but that an offensive alliance might come of it. Lamartine, himself, was then a great man also. He lived in splendor at the Hotel de Ville. All the ladies in France wrote him letters, and asked for locks of his ambrosial hair. He wore a scarf, and had just made the great tri-color speech which forever ruined the red flag in the estimation of all respectable people. Louis Blanc was his colleague, and so was Ledru Rollin. Martin Bernard was a great man also, and was earning the honorary designation of *Clubbiste*, which he has ever since enjoyed. Louis Napoleon had just gone across to Paris, leaving his washerwoman and a number of other persons in considerable perplexity about certain portions of their accounts. Kossuth was just beginning to stump the country in Hungary, and Charles Albert to take the field for liberty in Italy. The King of Hanover had been assaulted by a blacksmith in his own palace, and the Pope had fled from Rome. Ireland was laboring partly in the throes of famine and partly in the agony of intense political excitement. John Mitchel was threatening to make a levy upon all the grain in the island for the use of the tenant farmers, and Gavan Duffy was making preparations for erecting barricades in Stephens' Green. Everything portended the commencement of what is called "a new era." Monarchies were confidently looked upon by a large number of thinking persons, as things of the past, profaned and despised relics of a barbarous age.

It would be hard to imagine anything more entirely different from the state of things which all the signs of the times then prognosticated, than the state of things which we now witness in Europe. Almost every expectation which the wisest man might then have fairly entertained has been utterly falsified. The events of that time have led to any results but those we looked for, and the actors have played any parts but those they promised us. Smith O'Brien has been round the world—has come home somewhat sadder, and we feel sure much wiser, and now makes almost as strange a figure upon the political stage as if he were a man of another generation. Thomas Francis Meagher, from the brilliant orator and whilome candidate for Parliament, with a gorgeous future before him, has dwindled into a lecturer on Costa Rica, with appropriate illustrations, and Editor of the *Irish News*. John Mitchel, when last seen, was the frantic defender of the rights of the poor laborer, of the liberties of the "mere Irish," against the Anglo-Saxon caste. To-day he devotes his life to preaching the transportation and perpetual enslavement of a race weaker, more helpless and more persecuted than even the Irish Celt. Louis Napoleon is no more seen on the shady side of Bond-street, in seedy habiliments, or sneaking into the grand dining-room at St. James'. A thousand guards turn out and a thousand drums roll as he passes along the streets of the gayest capital in the world, the sovereign of one of the most powerful of empires. The Pope is back in Rome, and is safer there than he ever was since he assumed the triple crown—is disgusted with political reform, but deeply interested in infant Jews. Charles Albert is dead; the Austrians are back in Lombardy; Radetski and Haynau, the great men of 1848, are no more; Kossuth is earning an honest and a painful living for himself and his family in Upper Gower-street, London; Georgey is making experiments in chemistry; Ledru Rollin muses over the decline of England at Brompton; Louis Blanc seeks new material in the British Museum; Lamartine is getting up subscriptions, not for the regeneration of nations, but for his own support; Ga[illegible] [illegible]. The repeal of [illegible] is never heard of in Ireland, and, in short, everything and everybody has disappointed everybody else. All the despotisms of the world are, to all outward appearance, a great deal more firmly rooted than ever they were. The cause of constitutional monarchy has gained Piedmont, but it has lost France, and no gains can compensate for such a loss; and the men who served it most faithfully are either like Guizot, living in close retirement, or are like Montalembert, pursued by the police.

Nowhere has the change been more marked than in Ireland, where Smith O'Brien has been gently stirring the ashes of the old fire of agitation. Since 1848, she sent a third of her population over here. Over $100,000,000 worth of her real estate has changed hands. Since the Elizabethan and Cromwellian confiscations, no such revolution in property has ever taken place. Title-deeds which were given by Black Tom Wentworth, and still blacker Ironsides, and have ever since been untouched in the same strong boxes, have crumbled before the hammer of the Encumbered Estates Court. Mortgages, and charges and liens which one hundred and fifty years of riotous living have been piling up, to crush the unhappy peasantry into the dust, have been swept away at one blow. The most gratifying feature in the change is that, of the £23,000,000 worth of estates which have been sold, £20,000,000 have been bought by Irishmen, and only about one-third by Englishmen or Scotchmen. This is all that that great year of trading, writing, beseeching, speeching and fighting,—ever memorable, sad, ridiculous 1848,—has bequeathed Europe. Would it not be as well under all the circumstances to let it sleep in its grave? To talk over it, as Mr. O'Brien is doing, can only serve to dishearten the most sanguine patriot or philanthropist Europe can produce. The lesson the past teaches most strongly is the folly of being over confident.

## Railway Management.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, on taking the chair of the Institution of Civil Engineers, congratulated its seven hundred members that their calling had risen from a craft to a profession. These words embody the essential principle of that engineering success which is to-day the wonder and triumph of the age. Man's mastery over matter is no longer the uncertain struggle of instinct and brute force; it is the confident authority of intellect, marshaling the roving forces of Nature, regulating their fearful power, and exacting their unremitting service.

In countries distinguished for the most economical, expeditious and safe means of transportation, such engineering ability enjoys the *confidence* of money-power, that is, it has risen to a profession. Just such engineering ability in this country is ranked by a majority of railway owners and directors, in their practice at least, as a craft,—as a mere tool to execute, and not as a creative power to design and preserve their works. On this point there is ample proof in their daily neglect and frequent contempt of such ability, and ample commentary in the fact that the working expenses of railways in England are less than one-half the working expenses of American roads, *for the same mileage.*

Now, this engineering ability employs a certain sure and indispensable method of steadily advancing in practical success,—its very name is a terror to the railway owner, and a skeleton by the fireside of the Director. It is *Experiment.* "What!" say the accustomed recipients of dividends, "shall a tythe of our wonted interest be wasted in a new and expensive machine whose success is problematical? Shall we sacrifice a jot of our already-decreasing dividends to enable some poor inventor to saddle on our road his worthless trap? Let well enough alone; we always have *got along*, and we have no right to waste the money of our stockholders in experiments." In these very terms of pious horror do the managers of railways in the same breath acknowledge the steady failure of their trust, refuse needed aid, and own their inability to distinguish aid from injury.

The plain causes of such suicidal sentiments on the part of the ultimate managers of railways—for officers and employes, as a class, do not share them—are no more ample and evident than the remedy. Among the causes are the following:

*First*—The bare idea of experiments savors of *money risked*. It is true that the business of the commercial public is to risk money, but the very basis of commercial operation is risking for fixed periods, and attaching commercial disgrace to the party who is not "up to time." Promptness is the rule, and delinquency the exception, because the chances and circumstances of the risk are approximately known. But in engineering experiments the reverse is true. Men who penetrate the great unknown must search with cautious steps for new forces, and watch patiently for the development of their laws. Commercial faith begins to falter at ninety days; it will not take risks so foreign to its habits, even though it cannot look in any direction without seeing some wonderfully successful achievement of science, which grew up almost against hope, amid the derision and unbelief of a strictly commercial public. No great problem in engineering has been fully solved at the first trial, or by one set of experimenters.

*Second*—Commercial wisdom, wonderful as are its achievements in its own department, cannot trace through their successive stages of progress the issue of engineering problems. For instance, a banking Railway-President may shrewdly appreciate every possible circumstance of a system of loans, (except to the railways *he* may manage,) but if he sits in judgment, as he often does, on an improved valve-motion, he does not habitually fall back upon such fundamental truths as these: that a contracted steam-opening reduces the working steam to a wastefully low pressure; that the premature shutting-off of exhaust steam produces an injurious back-pressure; that a premature exhaust does not secure the complete effect of the steam used; that the friction of valves is enormous and unnecessary; and that parts under light strain may be more numerous without augmenting wear-and-tear expenses. If the improvement contemplates a remedy of these defects, he neither sees the certainty of its accomplishment, nor the necessity of any remedy at all, nor the score of new defects which it may develop, and he will not risk money on the experiment. Yet every good engineer will risk all he has in the world on the fact that at least twenty per cent. of the steam now used might be saved by an improved valve-motion. This would be a matter of millions of dollars a year to all our railways.

*Third*—The manner in which experiments are conducted, if at all, by the commercial management, is calculated to disgust the commercial mind. Without detailing familiar instances, let it suffice to say that sometimes money is judiciously given and expended for a time, but the result is not quite attained, [illegible] the supply is peremptorily cut short to fill out a dividend or a handsome monthly statement of reduced expenditures for speculating purposes, and almost the entire cost of a thorough experiment, which is the best possible speculation for *all* the stockholders, is simply—sunk. Again: Some leading officer is seized with a frantic belief that a certain great invention will save three-quarters of the expenses. His judgment not being founded in his own or any able engineer's *knowledge*, but only in the distortions of his own or some crack-brained speculating patentee's imagination, he plunges the road into a series of reckless, costly and wasteful experiments, which, when thus sired, *always fail*. What is the result? The very name of experiment is henceforth the horror of him and all his house and the very knowing public.

Oftentimes intelligent officers undertake an important experiment; the new device is well made, well applied, and—that is the last of it. It is not followed up with watchfulness and vigilance. The officers of railways do not know the real value of one in five hundred of the improvements they may have adopted, and so are not stimulated to employ them universally.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that railway owners *must* have faith enough in competent engineers to authorize some well-advised and judicious experiments, or else leave their property to waste away in the smoke of half-burned fuel, in the washing of half-drained earthwork, in the *debris* of half-preserved sleepers, in the splinters of half-welded rails, and in the dust and wreck of half-made machinery, which racks and grinds itself to pieces on the half-built fabric which they were assured would be finished out of its earnings! At least fifty millions of dollars a year are sunk in the maintenance of our railways, which a few years of wise engineering, together with real mercantile shrewdness, might prepare them to add to their yearly savings.

## North and South.

There is nothing surprising in the information that the extreme Southern Press does not admire Senator Hammond's speech, which we have already published and reviewed in the Times. That exposition of a wise, moderate and sagacious policy is not likely to be less distasteful to the fire-eating secessionists of the South than to the professional agitators at the North. It is just what either party of fanatics will esteem dangerous to its own particular aim, and fatal to the unhealthy agitation which has so long convulsed the country. It suggests a platform of peace, on which all true friends of the Union can meet without any departure from preconceived views of the policy by which the government of the country should be guided. Meanwhile, the people at large will be very apt to look at this, among the other important signs of the times, with the attention which it demands. The public mind is beginning to recognize the fact that the benefits of mere party domination are confined to party alone, and tend to nothing beyond it, save to the discredit of the national reputation and the bankruptcy of the national exchequer. The feeling is becoming every day more general, that the prosperity of the country is so far independent of political combinations as to be able to disregard and defy them all with advantage.

We regard the assertion that "these States must ultimately be all free or all slave," as one of those "glittering generalities" of eloquence which, though they are susceptible of being held up to mean a very great deal, mean, practically, just nothing at all. They are sententious nothings which help to round a paragraph, but which point no principle and inculcate no useful policy. But we believe it may safely be asserted, as the natural result of our Republican institutions—of the continually-increasing spread of education among our people, and of the inevitable tendency of the public opinion of the world—that these States must ultimately be all free. There is no feature in the history of our progressive development as a nation that does not steadily tend to this result. There is not, in the minds of our wisest statesmen, North or South, a national hope or aspiration connected with the future of the United States that does not, however remotely, hinge on this consummation. We regard the ultimate establishment of general Freedom throughout these States as a settled and determined fact, which is in the hands of destiny, but which cannot possibly be anticipated by the act of any particular party or faction in any section of the country. We believe that general Freedom will ultimately be developed in the South, step by step, as it has been in the North. It seems to us even impossible that the future can resolve itself, in this direction, into any other result. But to be complete and satisfactory, this change must be entirely voluntary on the part of the several States which now recognize Slavery, and whose rights are supreme within their own borders. The dictation of the North will no more abolish Slavery in the South than the dictation of the South could reëstablish Slavery here. There is no more authority on the one side than on the other to attempt any such interference. Above all, the Northern people should be able by this time to recognize the fact that any attempt to drive the Southern States to emancipation—to thrust upon the people in that part of the country a policy which they deem to be ruinous to themselves and detrimental to the country at large—can have no other effect than that of retarding the event which the North assumes to have at heart. The more it is sought to drive the South, the less will it be possible to urge them forward. The more the North struggles to subject the South to a system of officious persecution for conscience sake, the less likely will the South prove to submit to a course which would, if the tables were turned, be equally distasteful here. Left to themselves, and the free exercise of their own authority over their own affairs, the Southern States, we believe, would, if not speedily, at least surely, submit in the course of time to the tendencies of the age and the silent demands of civilization. Those tendencies and demands are too plainly expressed in the aspect of the times to be disregarded in the South any more than they are here; and if their influence is to be aided by Northern action, it can only be, we believe, through a total cessation of interference in the internal affairs of States which are our peers and allies in the confederation.

In the meanwhile there is abundant facility for a hearty coöperation among all the States on questions of federal policy. On all points touching the prosperity and honor of the nation at large, the interests of all sections are identical; and it is quite time that the treatment of those interests should be based on broader, more statesmanlike, and more creditable grounds than geographical distinctions can supply.

## Cleansing the Streets.

Marks of condolence with the people of other countries for the heavy taxation to which they are subjected by their respective Governments are not unfrequent in our newspapers. We sympathize with the Parisians on the outrage of the *Octroi*, and we mingle our tears with those of the much-abused Cockney over the terrible burdens of taxation which weigh down that unfortunate man. Yet we are more heavily taxed than the people whom we pity; and, what is more to the purpose, and infinitely harder to bear, we get much less for the money we pay. Not only do we contribute to the City Treasury in many cases, as has already been shown in the Times, a little better of *thirty per cent.* of our incomes, besides being taxed on much of the food that we eat, and most of the clothes that we wear, but we are compelled, moreover, to do all manner of public services out of our own private pockets—whereas, the Londoner has his streets cleaned for him, his house carefully watched at night, his carriage-ways efficiently paved and well watered, at the public expense and under official superintendence. We have submit to the total neglect of some of these services, to perform others at our own proper cost, and in these last-mentioned cases to submit their execution to the unwatched, unstimulated and always indifferent labor of perfectly irresponsible contractors—by the job. We do not, perhaps, think so highly of the sums so paid out at intervals as we should do if we had to disburse even a smaller aggregate "in a lump;" but we must disburse them, nevertheless, or submit to the unpleasant humiliation of profiting sneakingly by our neighbor's liberality.

A notice was published in this paper a few days ago, signed by three or four of the principal store-keepers in Broadway, calling for subscriptions to keep that street clean during the coming Winter. This service, which is one of the utmost importance to thousands of our citizens, whose business leads them to the daily use of our main thoroughfare, clearly comes within the range of those duties which should be performed at the public cost. But the experience of many Winters bids us hope for no practical recognition of such duty on the part of the City.

The most serious part of the business, however, remains to be considered. That Broadway will be kept clean we may feel certain. The interests of the store-keepers on that thoroughfare will not admit of their neglecting this, no matter how costly it may be to their private purses. But how about the minor streets which intersect or run parallel with Broadway. There are no business interests on which will fall the duty of looking after them,—and it requires no very great penetration to foresee what their condition is likely to be between the 1st of January and the period of the Spring rains. What with ice, and garbage, and the other inevitable deposits, a faint idea may be formed of the condition of those byways during the long Winter months. And all this nuisance the people quietly submit to, as a matter of course. Submission is, after all, easier than turning out to primary meetings, or putting one's self to the trouble of nominating good men for office, or even of voting. This is a free country, most assuredly, and every citizen, probably has a right to his choice.

## Our City Avenues.

We hear a great deal of complaint of the neglect of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to extend their road towards Harlem, and of the City Government to grade and open the Fifth and Eighth avenues. The Charter of the Eighth-avenue Road requires the Company to extend it as far and as fast as it may be graded. But as it is now understood to be dividing *twelve* per cent. per annum among its stockholders, and laying up a surplus, and making large investments in improvements and real estate, it is more than suspected that the three or four capitalists, who mainly own it, do not exert themselves over-much to stimulate the City Government to open the avenues. There is always some difficulty in the way,—on the part of the Street Commissioner, the Comptroller, the Engineers, the Contractors, or somebody else,—which stops all effective work and postpones what the whole community look forward to as a great public improvement. One thing is very clear:—the Eighth-avenue road should be compelled to reduce its fare and make proper accommodations for the passengers, out of whom it reaps such large and steady profits as it has any right to expect from such a monopoly as it enjoys.

Why the Fifth-avenue, above Forty-second-street, should be left in its present unfinished and disgraceful condition, month after month and year after year, we find it difficult to conjecture. The work of grading has been going on at a snail's pace ever since it was commenced, and according to present appearances, it will be years yet before this magnificent Avenue is made acceptable to the public.

Will not our new Street Commissioner give these matters his prompt and efficient attention?

Exorbitant Bail.—Our City Judge yesterday admitted Policeman Cairnes to bail in the very moderate sum of *ten thousand dollars*. There is a prevalent opinion in the public mind, that if an offence is bailable at all, the amount required should not be exorbitant or beyond the reach of the alleged offender. There must be a reasonable degree of security that he will present himself for trial at the time appointed; if he is a very wealthy man and is charged with a heinous crime, he might be willing to pay largely for a chance of escape. But the prisoner in this case is a poor man,—dependent on a salary of $800 for the support of himself and his family; and to require bail from him, in a case where there is no charge or suspicion of malice, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, is a mockery of justice and of humanity of which no other Judge upon our bench except Judge Russell would permit himself to be guilty. He should either have refused bail altogether, or else place the amount within the reach of the accused party.

A Good Example.—The Germans are moving towards some steps to secure a better set of municipal officers than we have been blessed with hitherto. Their example is worthy of imitation. So far, however, we see little reason to believe that any other influences than those of party, which have governed us hitherto, will be brought to bear upon the coming election. Our people on the whole seem quite content with the management of City affairs.

## Amusements.

Academy of Music.—A remarkable programme is presented here to-night; so remarkable that even with the good speed of the present season the house has to be opened half an hour earlier than usual. Two entire operas and the best half of another one are presented: "The Daughter of the Regiment," with Piccolomini, Tamaro and Formes; "La Serva Padrona," with Piccolomini and Maggiorochi; and the second act of the "Barbiere," with Laborde, Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti and Maggiorochi. In the latter work Mme. Laborde will introduce three of her greatest vocal efforts, *una voce*, the Carnival of Venice, and Maretzek's celebrated rondo. Less than half this bill has crowded the house on other occasions, and we may, therefore, anticipate that there will be something like an attendance to-night. The bill deserves the fullest house of the season.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. A. H. Davenport takes his benefit here to-night—his farewell prior to departure for the South. Two excellent pieces are provided for the occasion, "Pauvrette" and the "Young Widow." Mr. Davenport is one of the most painstaking of comedians, deserves encouragement, and is sure to receive it.

Douglas and the Administration.—The Chicago *Times*, which is generally regarded as reflecting the opinions of Senator Douglas, wages very sharp battle against the views of the Washington *Union* upon the subject of popular sovereignty in the Territories. It rehearses the history of the controversy on that point, for the purpose of showing that the people of the country will insist upon the application of that principle in all future cases and in perfect good faith, and that neither Northern Abolitionists nor Southern Secessionists can insist, with any hope of success, upon renewing the exploded doctrine of Congressional intervention. The *Times* says that the Democracy of the North are pledged to the South upon this question, and that while the South stands on this platform she is perfectly safe. If she attempts to discard this principle, in its manifest meaning and plain application, she will have the whole West and North distinctly and immovably opposed to her. The principle will not be abandoned.

## PERSONAL.

Sir Henry Bulwer is in trouble again at Constantinople. A commercial letter, dated Oct. 22, says: "This afternoon Lord Stratford de Redcliffe leaves in the *Caradoc*, for the Dardanelles. He would have left yesterday, but the day before yesterday, while Sir Henry Bulwer was passing the streets at Pera on horseback, preceded by his groom, being a holiday for the Turks, (the nativity of Mohammed,) some of the Sultana's levee driving in their carriages, and, as usual, surrounded by eunuchs, the horse of the groom touched one of their horses, and the rider struck him with his whip. The groom used his whip also. When they were thus fighting Sir Henry Bulwer endeavored to separate them, when the remainder of the eunuchs rushed on the Ambassador and struck him several blows. The Turkish policemen interfered in favor of the Turks, and conducted the Ambassador under arrest to the station at Pera, where they found out that he was the Ambassador, and thus the departure of Lord Stratford was postponed."

Ole Bull is traveling in Norway. As he was lately walking quietly through the street of the small town of Dramen, smoking his cigar, he was suddenly accosted by a police officer, who led him off to the Commissary of Police, by whom he was sentenced to pay a fine for violating the police regulations, which forbid smoking in the streets. Unfortunately, Ole Bull had come out without putting his purse in his pocket; he was consequently sent to prison, and it was not until the next day, on ascertaining who he was, that the official sent an order for his release. The Norwegian journals have taken up the cause of the *artiste*, and at the present moment the cigar of Ole Bull has assumed the magnitude of a question of high importance.

A Paris correspondent tells an anecdote of a great composer. "Rossini, being asked by a friend why he never went to any lyrical theatre, gave, amongst other reasons, the following: "I am embarrassed," said he, "at listening to music *with* Frenchmen; in Italy or Germany I am sitting quietly in the pit, and on either side of me is a man shabbily dressed, but who *feels* the music as I do; in Paris I have on each side of me a fine gentleman in straw-colored gloves, who *explains* to me all I feel, but who *feels nothing!* All he says is very clever indeed, and it is often very true, but it takes the gloss off my own impression—if I happen to have any."

A German actor, one Hoechster, has been arrested in St. Louis for having two more wives than the law allows. After he had been married in New-York, he fell violently in love in succession with two pretty actresses out West, and married them, and was only caught when his New-York spouse appeared.

The Rev. Austin Putnam, of Whitneyville, Ct., who preached his twentieth anniversary sermon a few Sabbaths since, remarked that while he had been pastor of that church, no difficulty had occurred among the members of the choir, and that the whole amount paid out during his administration for teachers and musical instruments had not exceeded $500.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* learns that Mr. A. M. Starmont, a citizen of Chicago, was among the lost on the *Austria*. He had advised his family in Chicago of his intention to sail by that boat, and recent intelligence from his brothers, as well as the invoice of goods received, place the matter beyond a doubt that he sailed as he intended.

A Maine paper states that seven natives of the Pine Tree State have been elected to Congress this year from other States, viz., Luther C. Carter, of New-York; D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts; E. B. Washburn and Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois; C. C. Washburn and J. F. Potter, of Wisconsin; and A. F. Grover, of Oregon.

A Scotch paper says the arrangements for the celebration of the Burns Centennary at Alloway are making such satisfactory progress as greatly to exceed the expectations of its promoters. It may not be uninteresting to state that not only Scottish, but English and Irish literature will be worthily represented at the Alloway festival.

An anniversary service in commemoration of the death of General Cavaignac was celebrated on the 28th ultimo, in the Church of St. Louis d'Antin, in the presence of his widow, his son Godefroy, General Stanislaus Cavaignac, and several members of the Odier family, into which the deceased had married.

The Hong Kongites are greatly taken up with Albert Smith, who arrived by the second August mail. He lost his note-book, with a full description of his overland route contained in it; but, luckily, it was regained for him the day after by one of the police. A Chinese pawnshop seems to have been its destination.

The Rev. Mr. Housman, of St. John's College, Cambridge, (Eng.,) will shortly arrive, to fill the post of Assistant Minister to the Cathedral congregation of Quebec, an office long held by the Rev. Dr. Mackie.

Miss Amy Sedgwick will make her appearance at the Haymarket Theatre shortly after Christmas, in a new comedy, written for her by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. The lady has recently recovered from a serious illness, and has bestowed her hand upon Dr. Parks, her medical attendant.

A venerable couple were married the other day at Parma, N. Y. The bridegroom, Mr. Job Dowd, was 70 years old, and the bride, Mrs. Lura Moore, was 65. Each had been married twice before, and each had a large family already.

The heirs of Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, besides the donation of $5,000 to Dr. Jackson, (to whom the testator left only $500,) have presented a like sum to Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, and Dr. Gannett, of Boston. Total, $15,000.

A letter from Macon mentions that the estate of Milly, belonging to M. de Lamartine, has been sold to a landed proprietor at Bordeaux for 675,000f. The surveyors and appraisers at Macon had valued it at 750,000f.

The young Prince of Oude is at Cairo, leading a very retired life. He is residing at the house of an English shawl merchant, a Mohammedan from Lahore, who for several years has been established in Egypt.

The distinguished French historian, M. Henr Martin, is preparing a *Life of Daniel Manin*, the Venetian patriot. The work will contain an account of the revolutionary struggles.

Baron Manteuffel has just received from the Emperor of Russia, as a mark of special friendship, a present of two magnificent porcelain vases, made at the Imperial manufactory at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Jonathan Moses, now resident at Exeter, N. H., writes for a Portsmouth (Mass.) paper certain reminiscences of the early years of the town, and signs himself "A Portsmouth boy in his 93d year."

The musical world at Dresden are expecting a new opera by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who labors away as hard as any *maestro* now living. The title of the promised work is "Diana di Solanges."

Prof. O. M. Mitchell has commenced a course of lectures on Astronomy before the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis. He is to be succeeded by the Rev. Henry Giles.

The late Charles Porter, of Haverhill, N. H., left legacies to the amount of $150,000. A considerable income, from rents, &c., is left to the poor of the town.

M. Valera de la Paniega, brother of the Duchess de Malakoff, has been appointed an *attaché* of the Spanish Embassy at Paris.

A pension of £50 a year has been granted to Peter Whittle, author of a *History of Preston* and other antiquarian works.

What may be considered a literary curiosity has just appeared at Wilna, in Poland, being a Hebrew translation by a M. Schulman of Eugene Sue's *Mystères de Paris.*

Mrs. Julia Branch, who figured at Rutland as the advocate of the "Free-Love" doctrine, has prepared a lecture with the suggestive title of "Mrs. Grundy."

Letters from Rome state that the Pope "has resolved to modify the existing regulations relative to the baptism of Jewish children."

Mr. Vandenhoff, the tragedian, took his farewell of the stage at Liverpool on the 29th of October, after a successful career of forty-four years.

The Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, sailed for Havre last Saturday. It is his present intention to return in the Spring.

Sir William Maguay, Lord-Mayor of London in 1843, has become bankrupt, and has taken the benefit of the law.

Mr. G. A. Sala, author of *A Journey Due North* &c., has been seriously ill, but is convalescent.

Mr. Gerald Massey is about to undertake a lecturing tour, to speak on Poetry.

Bishop McIlvaine is greatly improving in health, and may be expected in this country in a few weeks.

Mr. Hawthorne has gone to Rome. A book is expected from him next March or April.

Ex-Gov. Schley, of South Carolina, is dangerously ill, from a stroke of paralysis.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Altoona, Penn., *Tribune* notices a remarkable cure of deafness, by electricity. A citizen of that place suddenly lost his hearing, and after every means known to the medical fraternity had been exhausted, electricity was resorted to. An instrument was produced, and placing the end of a piece of wire in each ear, the electric current was let on lightly at first, and gradually increased. After continuing the operation for some time, the hearing of the man was so much restored that he could hear a heavy rap upon the table. Again the wires were inserted in his ears, and the fluid applied. On removing them the second time, the patient could hear loud talking in the room. This operation took place in the afternoon, and the patient was then allowed to rest till the next morning, when the wires were again inserted, and after applying the fluid for a few minutes, the hearing of the man was perfectly restored.

The Committee of citizens of Philadelphia who are taking an active part in pushing forward the design of erecting a monument to Washington, have changed their plans and decide: That there be an equestrian statue of General Washington erected in Washington-square; that it be open to the free competition of all the artists residing in the United States and to all the American artists abroad. Six months time to be given for artists to complete and send in their works; that the best sketch, design, or model will obtain the commission. The second best shall have $500 premium, the next $300, and the fourth in merit, the sum of $200.

The expenditure for the Utah imbroglio, (says the Washington *Star*,) as far as made by the Quartermaster's Department, amounts to $5,132,000. 4,947 wagons and ambulances; 53,396 horses, mules, and oxen, exclusive of animals for artillery and cavalry, were furnished. The pay of the officers and men, and the cost of subsistence, which would have been incurred had the forces been engaged in any other service than this, are not, of course, included in this estimate. The cost of transportation is included, as it was an expense incidental to this affair.

Another bloody deed has been committed in Mississippi. A Holly Springs paper of the 9th says that on the 3d a man named "Aleck Burton discharged both barrels of a double-barreled shot gun at a man by the name of Swinney or Sweeney, who had been only about two months in the place. One load took effect in Swinney's left hand, lacerating it dreadfully; and the other was discharged into the left side of his face, tearing his face and lips to pieces."

A meeting in behalf of the Episcopal Church Missions in the West, particularly in Iowa, was held at Christ Church, Boston, on Monday evening, which was very well attended.

It is proposed by certain Southern capitalists to begin the erection of iron furnaces in Richmond, Va. The *South* likes the idea.

### Tehuantepec.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes from Minatitlan, Nov. 3, as follows: "Having taken on board the passengers and mails brought by the *Quaker City*, the *Suchil* left the steamship on Saturday, 30th ult., at 1 P. M., and proceeded on her pioneer trip. We were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers by the inhabitants as we passed up the river, and our whole party was in the finest spirits. The river at Minatitlan, and for a long distance up is about two-thirds of the width of the Mississippi at New-Orleans. The banks present much the same appearance in height as those of the Mississippi from the Grand Prairie up to the Crescent City, and are exceedingly beautiful. As we proceeded we had lots of amusement. Monkeys and parrots, in great numbers, were seen at every turn of the river, and alligators in the stream were plentiful enough. Some twenty-four miles up from Minatitlan we came to a picturesque little town where, as soon as the steam whistle was heard, all the people, great and small, turned out and lined the banks, cheering us as we passed onward. After a delightful trip we arrived at Suchil at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 31st, the distance from Minatitlan being ninety miles. The navigation of the river is very far superior to what I expected. The river keeps a good width as far as Suchil, with few obstructions, (not more than four,) caused by shoals, in the whole distance, and but few snags are to be seen—in fact, they are far less than I expected, and can be easily removed without much expense. You can judge of the facility of navigation from the fact that the boat ran all night. I need not say that any river that can be navigated at night is not a bad one.

You in New-Orleans can hardly form an adequate idea of the fruitfulness of this beautiful country. I have seen a sugar cane here as large round as a wine-bottle, and fully eighteen feet in length. This is no traveler's exaggeration, but sober fact. Coffee of the finest kind, and all the fruits of the tropics, are produced here, and can be produced to an enormous extent, when labor and capital are available for the purpose. So far as regards health, this country is infinitely preferable to the Isthmus of Panama. I resided on that Isthmus about two years, and, therefore, speak of what I know. Land here is now being sold by the Government at $1,000 per league. Some Americans have bought tracts, and will soon have sugar to sell.

I saw Mr. LaSere, the President of the Tehuantepec Company, as he started from Suchil, and heard him say such was his delight that all the arrangements were working so smoothly, that he felt as if he were only 20 years old at that time. The party started for the Pacific accompanied by our good wishes, and we then went on board the little iron boat and started for Minatitlan. The run down was made in 10 hours, and the whole trip was accomplished in 32 hours. The *Suchil*, I am told, can do it in 24 hours with good coal. She is to my notion a first-rate little boat and admirably fitted for the service in which she is employed. She is 144 feet long, 34 feet beam, and draws only 18 inches of water. With 500 passengers and their baggage on board, she will not draw over two feet.

It seems to me that the advantages of the Tehuantepec route for the travel to and from the Pacific, are such that the Company will quickly find another boat necessary to accommodate the travel and traffic over the route. So far everything has gone well, the arrangements made were excellent, and the enterprise, there seems to be no room for doubt, must immediately be under full and successful headway.

### The Wreck of the Ohio Steamer "Fulton City"—Five Lives Lost.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette, 15th.*

On Thursday morning, the stern-wheel steamer *Fulton City*, Capt. David Brickell, from Pittsburg for St. Louis, sank in coming through Buffinton's. The morning was very foggy and hazy, and the boat got too close to the island, when the pilot, Thomas Varney, gave the wheel out, when the stern swung around and struck a stump, which cut her down so that she sank in a few minutes. She floated only some seventy-five yards after the accident and sank just on the lower edge of the bar, till the water came up to the top of the tables in the cabin. The passengers were all asleep, and were awakened by the terrific crashing of the boat. The men rushed frantically on the deck in their night clothes, while the women waded about in the cabin seeking some way of escape. The cabin passengers were, however, all saved, but five deck passengers, a man and his wife, and three children, were swept away and lost, as was also Milton Thompson, a deck hand, who went to their assistance. Thompson was from Greentop, Alleghany Co., Penn. The *Fulton City* had about 300 tons freight. There were 20 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

### The Turf.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Tuesday, Nov. 16; Match, $1,000; mile heats in harness.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. Hosmer, b. g. *Ruben* | 1 | 1 |
| T. H. Newell, g. g. *Black Fox* | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:57; 2:58½.

Trotting at Adrian, Mich.—Prairie Course—Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858; purse $500, with an inside stake of $250 each; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. McMann, *Flora Temple* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| O. W. Dimick, bl. g. *Reindeer* | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:30; 2:28; 2:28.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Wednesday, Nov. 10, match $2,000, mile heats; to run according to choice in harness.

George Spicer, b. g. *Lantern*........Received forfeit.
H. Woodruff, ro. g. *Pet*........Paid forfeit.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Saturday, Nov. 6, match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hoagland, brown gelding | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| D. Tallman, blk. g. *Black Republican* | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:49¾; 2:49; 2:50.

Trotting at Sandusky, Ohio.—Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1858; purse $250; mile heats, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. McDonald, b. m. *Flora Temple* | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| H. D. McMann, ch. g. *Prince* | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:41; 2:37½; 2:45.

Trotting at Syracuse, N. Y.—Friday, Oct. 8, 1858, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carol & Duryea's ch. m. *Miller's Damsel* | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Stevenson's blk. m. *Belle of Saratoga* | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

Time—2:32¾; 2:31; 2:32; 2:38.

Trotting at Avon, Livingston County, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858, match $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. ——, ch. g. *Frank Hayes* (of Rochester) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. ——, b. h. *Norman* (of Dansville) | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Time—2:57; 3:01; 3:05.

Excelsior Course, Livingston County, N. Y.—Saturday, Oct. 23, 1858, purse $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Black's s. h. *Frank Lester* | 1 | 1 |
| H. Scoville's w. m. *Lady Morris* | 2 | 2 |

Trotting in Massachusetts, Greenfield Park—Friday, Oct. 22, 1858. Match $200, with a purse of $50 added by the proprietors. Mr. J. Adams is to walk a half mile while Mr. Hopkins' horse *Hector* trots a mile and four hundred yards; best 2 in 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. J. Adams | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| A. Hopkins' b. g. *Hector* | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Time, 3:27; 3:25; 3:25.

Monday, October 25. Match $200. Mr. J. Adams is to walk a single dash of a mile and four hundred yards.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. Adams | 1 |
| A. Hopkins' b. g. *Hector* | 2 |

Time, 3:21.

Thursday, October 26, 1858. Match $200. Mile heats. best 3 in 5 in harness.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Sturdevant's b. s. *Lightfoot* | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. White's b. m. *Brattleboro' Maid* | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

Time, 2:56; 2:58; 3:01; 2:57; 2:58.

The great double-team race over the Union Course, L. I., to come off on Wednesday, Nov. 17, is creating more excitement than any trotting match that has taken place since the one between *Lady Suffolk* and *Mac.* Betting is very heavy. *Ethan Allen* is the favorite at the rate of $100 to $80. The owner of *Lantern* is very confident, however, having bet already about $7,500 on his horse. A large amount of money has been also wagered on time—some marking as low as 2:29 or 2:30. The reason offered is that the horse going beside *Ethan Allen* or *Lantern* will pull the wagon and take the weight off the trotters. It is reported that *Lantern* was timed a few days since and performed his mile inside of two minutes and thirty seconds. *Ethan Allen* has trotted in public in 2:28 to a wagon, and his owners state that he is a good double-horse, and can trot as fast at the pole as he can singly. His backers are very sanguine. They have not timed him on Long Island on account of so many hangers-on who wait around the tracks and make it their business to catch the time of horses and bet their money accordingly. The owners of the above horses can select either a runner, a trotter, or a pacer to go with their horses, and if their nags are in good condition on the day of the race, the fastest double-team trotting that ever took place may be anticipated.

### Smith O'Brien.

*From the London Times.*

Mr. Smith O'Brien is an historic character. Hundreds of years hence if a man should rightly or wrongly seek to cast ridicule upon insurrections in general, or any threatened insurrection in particular, it will be sufficient to mention this name, and the hottest patriot will hang his head, and levity and laughter will steal over the most serious conclave. He will be the standing burlesque conspirator of history, the example always at hand of the comical point of view of popular insurrections, the *reductio ad absurdum* of mass movements. Folk will tell how he stood up grandly against the British House of Commons and was put for a short time in the Speaker's coal-cellar; how he called out the populace of Ireland in rebel array, and was taken by half-a-dozen policemen cowering in a cabbage-garden; how he was tried and condemned to be hanged; but, confident in his well-grounded belief that no Government could commit the cruelty of hanging so ridiculous a personage, denied the power of the Queen to commute his sentence, and insisted upon being either hanged or let off. Then they will tell, perchance, how he was transported, despite his protest, and let loose from his bondage by a pity which was less akin to love than to contempt; how he was allowed to return to Ireland and suffered to go about unchecked, unwatched, unnoticed. Perhaps some satirical speaker yet unborn may hint that his tricks were tolerated by the ruling Powers for the same reason that the Spartans tolerated the reeling extravagances of their helots, that drunkenness and insurrection, except in bad cases, are best discredited by ridiculous examples; for who could believe in Brutus or Washington while Mr. Smith O'Brien boasted himself a rebel? The theory will not lack plausibility, but we here declare in advance that it is not true. It is under the shadow of a natural, unfeigned, profound, national contempt, that this pardoned offender mouths his assurances that he and his opinions are unchanged."

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## MARRIED.

Lawrence—Pentz.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., John S. Lawrence to Sarah J., daughter of the late Danl. C. Pentz, Esq., all of this City.

Brown—Ridings.—At New-Hamburg, on Saturday, Nov. 13, by the Rev. Fenwick T. Williams, Mr. Joseph Brown to Miss Elizabeth E. Ridings, both of Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess Co.

Conkling—Barney.—At Barneysville, on Monday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. T. D. Cook, Enos S. Conkling, Esq., of New-York, and Miss Mary R., daughter of Mason Barney, Esq.

Northrup—Mansfield.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at the Third Congregational Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Jno. Henry Northrup, of Cornwall, Ct., to Miss Ellen Augusta Mansfield, of the former place.

## DIED.

Honiwell.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 15, at 5 o'clock A. M., Caroline Valentine, aged 10 months and 10 days, and at 9 o'clock P. M., same day, Eliza Marshall, aged 4 years and 5 months, youngest daughters of William and Deborah A. Honiwell.

Funeral service this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, at their parents' residence, No. 189 West 22d-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

Andrews.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 15, Stewart F. Andrews, son of the late Selleck B. Andrews, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. M. L. Andrews, in 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Thursday morning, Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock.

Faker.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 14, Richard Baker, Cartman, aged 43 years, 10 months and 13 days.

His funeral services will take place on Thursday, 18th inst., at 9 A. M., from his late residence, No. 447 2d-av. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Poughkeepsie and Western papers please copy.

Lewis.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 15, Margaret Louisa, youngest daughter of Richard E. and Sarah N. Lewis.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 6 King-st.

Strong.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 15, Robert Strong, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 17, at 10¼ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

Swift.—On Monday evening, Nov. 15, Mary Louisa, daughter of Henry A. and Mary A. Swift, in the 9th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Shannon.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 15, Sarah M., wife of Livingston A. Shannon, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. N. G. Ogden, No. 398 Pacific-st., (old No. 414,) near Nevins-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Burling.—At Mamaroneck, on Thursday, Nov. 11, Beverly Vincent, son of Lancaster D. and Rebecca Burling, aged 1 year.

Potts.—At West Farms, on Monday, Nov. 15, at the residence of her nephew, Dr. A. Naudain, Miss Letitia M. Potts.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Wednesday,) at the Presbyterian Church in West Farms.

Bailey.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Nov. 15, Harriet Louise, infant daughter of Manasseh and Cornelia McMichael Bailey.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 176 Barrow-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Napier.—At Sullivan's Island, S. C., on Saturday, Nov. 6, Ann Theus, daughter of Thomas Napier, aged 34 years.

**WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH INST.,**
Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
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and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
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THE WALDEN SQUARE SHAWLS
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$2 25, CASH.

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EMBROIDERIES,
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NO. 441 BROADWAY,
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MEN AND BOYS.

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ON SATURDAY.
THE MINISTRY OF LIFE,
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Of the author's previous work, "Ministering Children," 50,000 copies have been sold.

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**CONSUMPTION.**
ITS TREATMENT.—NO. III.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is the impression of the allopathic physicians that Consumption commences in the lungs—an opinion that generally prevails among that class of medical men—which is a lamentable mistake on their part; a grievous delusion is this. Differing from my brethren of the profession on this subject, (at the same time pitying their stupidity in retaining this suicidal and prevailing error,) I am compelled to speak publicly, on the strength of a practical experience, and an extensive observation during eighteen years and nine months' practice in diseases of the throat and lungs, which fully convinced me that the first symptoms of this painful malady originate in the throat and air-passages, which, if neglected, must destroy life at an early period.

The earliest indication of this treacherous disease is an irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes, by catching cold, which excites coughing and expectoration of a foamy, frothy, or whitish phlegm; in others it is of a more chronic tendency, hawking up a congealed mucus similar to boiled starch, of a glutinous, slimy and stringy substance, more profuse in the morning, and particularly after meals, which causes a disagreeable sensation in the throat until the offensive matter is removed. Then the sufferer is at ease for a short time, while another sputum is collecting or accumulating to substitute the former. This is the result of a neglected condition of the bowels, which checks the circulation of the blood, and corrupts the flowing fountains of life; the parent of consumption is conceived in the adulterated and impure state of the blood, which gives rise to cough by the slightest exposure, producing hacking, hawking, and expectoration of a lightish secretion, with a derangement of the liver and bowels, and is termed by the schools bronchitis, or bronchial difficulties.

The above symptoms, I undertake to say, without hesitation or fear of contradiction, are the earliest and most evident signs or symptoms of consumption; they are the youngest buds of this prevailing scourge, though ignorantly and abusively treated by the stereotyped methods of the schools. I challenge the most minute investigation of the thousands who have died of this terrible disease, by those friends of theirs who attended them and administered to their wants from the commencement of their sufferings to the closing scene, whether they could attribute their death to any other causes except the throat; and from that chiefly arise the sources which inevitably mark its victim for an early dissolution, gradually penetrating in its downward course, until it occupies the body of the lungs, exhibiting the following fatal symptoms:

Breathing short and hurried; cough frequent, with an accumulation of corrupted matter, sometimes streaked with blood; profuse night sweats, emaciation and debility; cold chills in the forenoon, with a burning fever after; flesh soft and flabby; the limbs scarcely able to support the body; a susceptibility of catching cold from the least exposure, attended with a heavy expectoration in the forenoon; flying pains in the chest, sides and shoulders, with a severe fit of coughing in the morning, or upon awakening from sleep. The painful crisis fast approaching, with a swelling and puffing of the feet and ankles, and frequent attacks of diarrhœa. In females the symptoms are more distressing at an early period than in the male, with weakness in the back and loins, a sinking and exhausted feeling at the stomach, nervous and excitable, with gradual and frequent interruptions of the monthly flow, and, as the disease progresses, a total or final cessation of it, with the harbinger of a broken-down constitution.

The foregoing symptoms are considered by the erring faculty, according the old doctrine, to be the first stage of consumption, but in reality, I consider them to be the third and last stage, which consumes its victims through the pretensions and imbecility of those bungling M. D.'s. This is the delusion that has made many a widow and orphan; this is the error that has left many a parent childless; this is the truckling and abortive school that has caused thousands to sacrifice their lives to this abominable, superficial treatment generally practiced by the schools. Do not the bills of mortality prove this assertion beyond the shadow of a doubt?

Seldom is the consumptive apprehensive of his dangerous condition until there is a cough. Is not this cough produced by catching cold, which contracts the chest, and gives rise to irritation and inflammation of the bronchial tubes? Soothe this irritation and subdue the inflammation, and consumption is at once defeated. Of the thousands that die annually of consumption there is not one instance to be produced where the disease commenced in the lungs, except in cases of pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. It is quite the opposite. The wasting and decay of the human body have their origin in the trachea, larynx, and œsophagus, before they descend to the lungs, and, unless checked while confined to those parts, and before those confirmed symptoms of consumption are clearly established, a cure is impossible. I remain, respectfully, &c., J. D. DURKIN, Chronic and Consumptive Physician, No. 121 6th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

**BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES** Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

**TO THE LADIES.**—PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, spots on the skin, are eradicated in two days by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay. It clears the complexion, makes it soft and white, without the injurious effects of other preparations. Warranted not to harm the skin of an infant. Chapped hands and lips prevented by its use. Sold by all the Druggists in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

**CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.**—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**HAVE YOU GOT THE TOOTHACHE?**—B. HIKA'S Toothache Remedy will cure it, permanently.

**CAUTION ON LIGHT.**

A patent-right was issued in 1851 for apparatus for illuminating purposes, by vaporizing hydro-carbons and preparing them for combustion. One of the prominent features in this patent is the introduction of air or vapor to dilute the first-mentioned vapor after being formed, to complete the combustion and prevent smoke when too highly charged with carbon.

We understand that an apparatus is now offered for sale which is a palpable infringement of this patent, and this is to caution all whom it may concern that they will be prosecuted for any such infringement in making, vending or using, either for illuminating or heating purposes.
WILLIAM CORNWELL, } Assignees
M. STARBUCK, } of
H. R. SMELTZER, } said patent.
No. 40 *Times* Building, Room No. 12, New-York.
Nov. 15, 1858.

**THE BEST HOT-AIR FURNACE**
Made, can be seen at
NO. 406 BROADWAY.
Hundreds of them are in use in this City. They have given universal satisfaction, and we guarantee to give
THIRTY PER CENT. MORE HEAT,
from the same amount of fuel, than any other hot-air furnace in existence. We have testimonials from many of our best citizens, that will satisfy the most incredulous upon this point. The air from our furnace IS NOT BURNT, and is nearly as pleasant as from a hot-water furnace.

ALL WORK DONE IN THE BEST MANNER, and made to conform to the requirements of the new insurance laws, and at FAIR PRICES.

A call is solicited before you purchase.
GEO. L. CANNON,
NO. 406 BROADWAY, [illegible]

**MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.**
AGENCY NO. 11 WALL-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assets, Aug. 1, 1858 | $2,677,[illegible] |
| Total Dividends paid | 1,073,[illegible] |
| Total Claims by death paid | 1,854,7[illegible] |

This Company offers superior advantages, such as annual dividends, payments of dividends in cash, loans of one half of life premiums, economy of management. Prospectuses, &c., will be furnished (without charge,) and all information given, by the undersigned agents.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
B. C. Miller, Sec'y. JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents.

**HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.**

One of the most pleasing, and, at the same time, effective remedies for indigestion, morbid liver and weak stomach is Hostetter's celebrated Bitters. They purify the taste, give clearness to the mind, and tone to the system. They need no praise when known. Sold by all Grocers, Hotels and Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, Agents.

**TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!**—I have some of the finest and cheapest PLATED GOODS for Target prizes that can be obtained in the City, consisting of PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, &c., &c. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

**AT GIMBREDE'S A CARD-CASE IS INCLUDED** with each new plate; also, [illegible] from an old plate.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GRAND COMBINATION.
WEDNESDAY, THANKSGIVING EVE, Nov. 17 at 7½.
PICCOLOMINI, LABORDE, CARL FORMES.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA, LA SERVA PADRONA.
Last appearance but three of
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI,
who on this occasion will appear in
TWO ENTIRE OPERAS,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT AND LA SERVA PADRONA.
Second appearance of
MME. LABORDE,
who will sing Rosina in Rossini's
BARBER OF SEVILLA.

NOTICE—In consequence of the length of Wednesday's gala night, the doors will open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence at
PRECISELY HALF-PAST SEVEN,
and conclude at 10¾ o'clock.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND NEW PRIVATE BOXES commenced on Tuesday morning, at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock. Seats and tickets may be had at the door.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock,
The entire opera of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI.
CARL FORMES. TAMARO.
To be followed by the second act of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
In which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti, Maggiorochi.
In the course of the opera,
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated Cavatina of
UNA VOCE POCA FA.
During the music lesson,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and, at the end of the opera, the popular Rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
To conclude with (second time in America) Paesiello's famous comic operatta of
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid,)
In which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her admired character of the
PETULANT HOUSEMAID.
During the comic pasticcio of La Serva Padrona, will be introduced
THE QUARRELING DUET,
from Auber's comic opera of the "Mason and Locksmith," and at the end of the opera
THE PICCOLOMINI WALTZ,
expressly composed for her by Signor Muzio.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THANKSGIVING-DAY.**
POSITIVELY THE LAST PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.
PICCOLOMINI AND LABORDE.
LA TRAVIATA AND THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
On this occasion the entire Academy will be thrown open, including all THE PRIVATE BOXES, any of which may be occupied by those who come first.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at ONE, to conclude at 4½.
POSITIVELY THE LAST GALA MATINEE,
on which occasion
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will make her last appearance in New-York at a matinée.
Madame LABORDE,
the celebrated prima donna from the Grand Opera in Paris, will make her second appearance in New-York.
The performances will consist of the entire opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its powerful chorus and orchestra, grand ballet, and its splendid mise en scène, in which
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will appear in her world-renowned *rôle* of Violetta, assisted by the new tenor, Signor TAMARO, and the great baritone, Signor FLORENZA. In the second act of LA TRAVIATA
the admired danseuse
SENORITA SOTO
will make her first appearance at the Matinée.
The performance will conclude with the second act of Rossini's opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
in which the great vocalist,
MADAME LABORDE,
will appear as Rosina, assisted by Lorini, Taffanelli, Coletti and Maggiorochi. During the music lesson
MADAME LABORDE
will sing the celebrated cavatina
UNA VOCE POCO FA.
During the music lesson
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE,
with variations di Bravura; and at the end of the opera the popular rondo from
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
composed expressly for her by Max Maretzek.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée commences on Wednesday.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR,
to all parts of the Academy, including all the private boxes.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
Academy of Music, 14th-st., Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st.,
Everett House, Clarendon Hotel,
Union-place Hotel, Prescott House,
St. Nicholas Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel,
Astor House.
MUSIC STORES.
C. Breusing, 701 Broadway, Hall & Son, 239 Broadway,
Scharfenberg & Luis, 769 Broadway, Firth & Pond,
Nunns & Clark, 10th-st.,
Christern, No. 763 Broadway.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY;
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
Will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12½. The Matinée will commence at ONE precisely. The Entre-Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 19, at 7¾ o'clock,
SECOND AND LAST GAZZANIGA NIGHT,
when Meyerbeer's celebrated opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
with its new scenery, costly dresses and the magnificent *mise en scène* of last year will be given this season for
THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME.
Joint appearance of
LABORDE AND GAZZANIGA.
GAZZANIGA will sing, for the first time in America, the *rôle* of Alice, and LABORDE that of Isabella—a part with which she has made a great sensation at the Grand Opera in Paris, and which she has made particularly her own.
Mlle. SOTO
will appear for the first time in America in the Pantomimic *rôle* of Helena the Abbess, supported by a grand corps de ballet.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the first and only time this season in his world-renowned *rôle* of Bertram.
The other characters by LORINI, COLETTI, DUBREUIL, PIKANESER.
THE RESERVED SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES may be had on Thursday morning at the Academy, and C. Breusing's only, (Sibell's being closed on Thanksgiving Day,) and on Friday at all the three regular ticket offices.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Mr. Ullman respectfully announces that Mozart's famous opera, in three acts, of
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (The Marriage of Figaro,)
Which, next to "Don Giovanni," is considered Mozart's best opera, has been in active rehearsal, and will be produced for the first time in America on MONDAY, Nov. 22. It will afford an opportunity to hear Mlle. PICCOLOMINI as Susanna, and CARL FORMES as Figaro, of which rôles they are acknowledged to be the greatest living representatives.
Mlle. Piccolomini will make her last appearance but one, as the opera—on account of the departure of the company for Boston—can only be given twice.

**BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SATURDAY.**
ITALIAN OPERATIC PERFORMANCE,
with chorus, orchestra, costumes, &c
A SPECIAL STAGE,
with new scenery and footlights, having been built, and painted by Allegri and Calyo.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, FORMES.
The entire opera of
LA SERVA PADRONA.
The music lesson from the "Daughter of the Regiment" and the second act of "Lucrezia Borgia." Reserved seats, $2; the sale of which commences on Friday, at Rose's, Prox's, and Sibell's.

**DODWORTH'S ROOM.**
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
Will be given on
THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 1858,
By the following eminent artists:
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
MLLE. LANDI,
Ex-Prima Donna of the Theatre San-Carlos, Naples, and of the Theatre Italien, Paris.
MLLE. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
MR. SANDERSON, The celebrated American Pianist.
MR. PERRING, Tenor.
MR. EDGARD, Chanteur comique of the French Company.
SIG. BERNARDI, Baritone.
Tickets, $1; may be obtained at the the music store of Messrs. HALL & SONS, Broadway; at DESCOMBE'S, No. 766 Broadway, and also at the office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st.
For particulars see the programme of the day.

**THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL,**
HALL OF THE UNION—COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1858.
Mendelssohn's sublime oratorio,
SAINT PAUL,
by the celebrated chorus of the
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
Together with a large and select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The solos will be sustained by the following-named eminent artists:
Madame ZIMMERMAN,
Miss MARY E. HAWLEY,
Mr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, and
Mr. ADAMS,
(From the Boston Handel and Haydn Society.)
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN .................. Conductor
Tickets, 50 cents each, can be obtained at the principal music stores in Broadway.
NOTICE.—The last rehearsal with orchestra has been changed from Tuesday afternoon to Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Hall of the Union

**PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.**
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 17.
Great success of
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL,
The French Equestrienne.
WM. PASTOR, and all the Great Artists,
The Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
With Fifty Children.
THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving.)—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Performance commencing at 2½, EVENING at 7½.
Boxes....50 cts. | Family Circle..25 cts. | Children.25 cts.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
THANKSGIVING DAY, (To-morrow,) superb entertainments nearly every hour morning, noon and evening.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.
Tickets..........50 cents | Private boxes..........$5
Orchestra seats, secured..........$1
Upper Boxes, (entrance in Crosby-st.)..........25 cents
Children..........25 cents
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF A. H. DAVENPORT,
previous to his departure for New-Orleans.
Last appearance but two of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. WHITING,
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE, Mrs. A. H. ALLEN,
Miss ADA CLIFTON.
LAST NIGHT OF PAUVRETTE.
Pauvrette..........Miss Robertson
Bernard..........Mr. Dion Bourcicault
Maurice..Mr. Geo. Jordan | Michel.Mr. A. H. Davenport
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Splash, in which character he will execute a solo on the violin and a dance..........Mr. A. H. Davenport
THURSDAY—Thanksgiving Day.
Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Last afternoon performance of JESSIE BROWN for juveniles.
Evening at 7½ o'clock,
A GREAT BILL for the Festival Night.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, and last appearance of
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and DION BOURCICAULT.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
NOTICE.
THE LAST
PERFORMANCE OF
JESSIE BROWN.
A Grand Entertainment will be given
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
Commencing at Two o'clock and ending at Four.
THE GREAT INDIAN DRAMA,
JESSIE BROWN; OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW!
In which
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON,
Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
And the whole of the brilliant Company will appear.
Tickets for Children..........25 cents.
GRAND PERFORMANCE IN THE EVENING.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
LAST NIGHT!
BEING THE 66TH
AND THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
The management beg to announce that
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
a Grand Performance will be given as a parting token to this admirable artist. The entertainments comprising this Benefit will be duly announced.
The gentlemen members of
THE CALEDONIAN CLUB,
through a unanimous vote of their Committee, passed on their last session, resolved to tender a mark of their esteem and public approbation to their celebrated countrywoman,
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
whose performance of the Highland Heroine, Jessie Brown, has warmed so many Scotch hearts, and has awakened so many happy and kindly memories.
Understanding that on
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 19,
her FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance will take place at Niblo's Garden, the Caledonian Club, in full uniform, preceded by their Pipers, will attend on that occasion, when they sincerely trust that "a gathering" will be sounded to all Scotch friends to do a kindly honor to "the Scotch lassie."

**NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.**
THE GRAND RAVEL COMPANY,
FORTY IN NUMBER,
Under the management of
GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS,
Will commence a short SEASON of FOUR WEEKS, previous to their departure for New-Orleans and Havana,
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, 1858.
There will be found in the Company the favorite Danseuse,
Mlle. YRCA MATHIAS;
The graceful Tight-Rope Danseuse
Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
and a host of other talent.
Prices as usual. Full particulars in future announcements.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,**
No. 624 Broadway.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858.
and
Every night during the Week,
and
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee..........Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet.Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary..........Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law..........Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk..........Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler..........Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard..........Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington..........Miss Mary Wells
Augusta / Georgina } her daughters. { Miss Effie Germon / Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith..........Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Principal characters by Messrs. Burnett and Peters, and Misses McCarthy, Wells and Sothern.
NOTICE.
In order to afford Ladies and Children an opportunity of witnessing
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
the management would respectfully announce
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
of this successful comedy on
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1858.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Box book now open for the
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
Balcony Chairs may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Great and unprecedented success of Tom Taylor's last new comedy, called
GOING TO THE BAD.
It will be repeated every evening.
There will be an afternoon performance on Thanksgiving Day. John Brougham's celebrated burlesque,
NEPTUNES DEFEAT, and DYING FOR LOVE
will be played.
Doors open at 1½; performance commences at 2 o'clock.

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
OTHELLO.
Mr. E. EDDY as OTHELLO.
To be followed by the beautiful drama of
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To conclude with KING OF CLUBS.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1858, will be presented the new local Drama entitled
THE MYSTERIES AND CRIMES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
After which the Drama of
THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.
The whole to conclude with
ENGAGEMENTS BY SEA AND LAND.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING, Nov. 17,
The performance will commence with
THE PILOT.
MAGIC BARREL.
TURN OUT.
To conclude with
JUMBO JUM.

**FAREWELL BENEFIT**
OF
A. H. DAVENPORT,
At Niblo's, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.
PAUVRETTE.
In which Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, Mr. G. JORDAN, and the whole Company will appear.
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
SPLASH, with violin solo and dance..Mr. DAVENPORT

**PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.**
Sixth-av. and 14th-st.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
Mlle. EMELINE LOYAL, the great French equestrienne.
W. PASTOR, and all the great equestrians.
The fairy spectacle of CINDERELLA, with fifty children.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, performance commences at 2½; Evening at 7½.
Tickets, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

BANVARD'S
**GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,**
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

**WOOD'S MINSTRELS,**
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

**ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.**
VISIT
OAK HALL.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

THE COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL-paintings, now on view at No. 751 Broadway, will be sold by public auction next TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Open to the public day and evening until the time of sale.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK—SEVENTEENTH SEASON, 1858-9.—The first concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1858, at Niblo's Garden. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Messrs. PHILIP MAYER, LOUIS SCHREIBER, E. MOLLENHAUER, J. NOLL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, and M. Walker, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert will be $1 50 each. No secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order L. SPIER, Secretary.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.

BANVARD'S THANKSGIVING DAY.—FOUR representations of the magnificent DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM, with the far-famed Panorama of the HOLY LAND, on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 10½ A. M., 2, 4, and 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

GREAT DOUBLE-TEAM RACE.—UNION Course, Long Island—Trotting. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock, a match for $5,000, play or pay, a good day and good track; mile heats, best three in five. George Spicer names b. g. *Lantern* and mate; B. Mace names b. stallion *Ethan Allen* and mate. The cars will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the Course, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the race is over. Fare, to go and return, 50 cents.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

# AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway.
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

**CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,**
No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
MONDA[illegible] EVENING, Nov. 15, and every evening during the [illegible] week, THE FRENCH DANCING-MASTER. Mr. [illegible] McGOWEN. Red tickets can be had of all the stage drivers of the principal lines on Broadway, running to the several ferries, at 25 cents each, including stage fare to the Hall.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 18,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Children Half Price. E. SNIFFIN, Proprietor.

FANNY DEANE CONCERT AND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT AT MOZART HALL.—On THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at 2 o'clock; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Miss DEANE will appear in a variety of characters and costumes, and will be assisted by a host of talent. During the AFTERNOON Mr. WEST, the Great Ventriloquist and Delineator of Comic Characters, will make his first appearance in New-York. Admission for children in the Afternoon, 12 cents. Tickets in the Evening, 25 cents.

RUBENS' CELEBRATED PAINTING OF "The Magdalen Renouncing the Vanities of the World," is now on exhibition at the Gallery of W. SCHAWS, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

# LECTURES.

**HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.**
The
SECOND LECTURE IN THE COURSE,
Will be delivered by
BAYARD TAYLOR,
on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 9th-av., and 31st-st.
Subject—*Life in the North.*
Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Third Lecture on Dec. 13, by the Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., on *Eras in the French History.*
Fourth Lecture on Dec. 30, by GEO. WM. CURTIS, on *Democracy and Education.*
Fifth Lecture on Jan. 10, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN, on *Aaron Burr.*
Sixth Lecture on Jan. 24, by the Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, on *London.*
Seventh Lecture on Feb. 14, by ELIHU BURRITT.
Eighth Lecture on Feb. 28.
Single tickets, 25 cents; tickets for the balance of the course of seven lectures, $1 31. Tickets may be had at the following places:
A. W. Walker, No. 352 9th-av.; S. Campbell, No. 351 8th-av.; A. M. Kanouse, No. 435 Broadway; A. Ranney, No. 293 Broadway; Pangburn & Candee, No. 160 9th-av.; J. McKetchnie, No. 440 8th-av.
Mr. S. LASAR will preside at the organ.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST-GRADUATE COURSE—SCHOOL OF LETTERS—HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.
Hon. G. P. MARSH—*English Language*—Every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 3 o'clock.
Prof. LIEBER—*History of Commerce*—Every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 4 o'clock.
Prof. NAIRNE—Ethics, introductory—(Free) at 8 o'clock MONDAY EVENING, 15th, and on each subsequent MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Prof. DWIGHT—Law School, DAILY, (except Saturday,) at 4 o'clock.
THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
DAILY at the College in 49th-st., from 1 to 4 o'clock, (except Friday and Saturday,) including the Mechanics of Ethereal Matter, Astronomy, Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Chemistry.
CHAS. KING,
President Columbia College.

LECTURE COMMITTEES.—MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S present engagements are: Albany, (Y. M. A.,) 15th, 17th, and 19th inst. Brooklyn Inst., 18th; Buffalo, (Y. M. A.,) 23d, 24th, and 26th; Rochester, 25th. Mr. V. will return to New-York, by Jan. 1.
☞ All applications must inclose a stamp for reply.
NEW-YORK HOTEL, Nov. 13, 1858.

LECTURES IN FRENCH, ON FRENCH Literature and history, by M. CHARLES MIEL, every WEDNESDAY at 1 and 8 o'clock P. M., at his residence, No. 44 East 11th-st., between 3d and 2d avs. Admission 50 cents; twelve tickets $5. N. B.—A few select boarders taken in M. Miel's family.

A LECTURE UPON OUR ENGLISH AS it is spoken, with poetical illustrations, will be delivered by JOHN MURRAY, Jr., at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the music stores, book-stores and at the door.

# INSTRUCTION

**RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.**
The Seventy-eighth Term opens Sept. 13. Stages, as usual, will convey pupils, residing at a distance, to and from the Institute. For further particulars, refer to HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., principal, No. 217 Madison-st.; JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st.

**BOYS' SCHOOL,**
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Law Class of this institution will hereafter be divided into two sections; the first will meet at 8½ or 9 o'clock A. M., as may be most convenient. It will be organized on WEDNESDAY 17th inst., at 9 o'clock; the other section will meet, as heretofore, at 4 o'clock; held at the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. The entire class will be present in the moot courts. The members of the Law Class are invited to attend the lectures in the School of Letters without additional charge.
CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY—Supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 42d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, is desirous of teaching a few pupils the piano-forte, either at their or her own residence. For terms, which are moderate, apply to Miss RAVEN, Mrs. Raven Denton's Ladies' Select Seminary, No. 83 Warren-st., Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants School,) Rector. ☞ Boarders only $65; book-keepers $25.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune.*

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—PROF. PAUL DYRSSEN will commence, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, an evening class for beginners, to consist of six gentlemen only. For particulars apply at his residence, No. 109 West 15th-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—E. TELLERING, No. 483 Broadway, (established 1852,) will call on or receive new scholars for private instruction in the above languages, and make translations; will also teach English branches and classics. His *Method of German*, 50c.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited. The education imparted is thorough and under the best influences. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

# TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—IN THE MONTICELLO ACADEMY, Sullivan County, N. Y., Jan. 1. A well-educated and experienced teacher, to instruct in the English and Mathematical departments. He must be a member of some Protestant Church, whose moral character, deportment and manners, are of a high order. These latter qualifications are essential. Also, immediately, in same school, a gentleman who understands and can teach, thoroughly, Vocal and Instrumental (piano) Music. None but a superior master need apply. Address MONTICELLO ACADEMY, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a lady competent to instruct in all the English branches, also in French and music; salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address A. Y., No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a highly respectable person; is competent to take the entire charge of a widower's house, where there are children; she is of industrious and economizing habits, and is not afraid of work; has reference as to character, if required. Address a note to M. D., housekeeper, 31-av., Station F Post-Office, and it will be attended to without delay until suited.

WANTED—SITUATION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady, of excellent family and good education, is desirous of a situation in a nice family; would be found a pleasing companion; understands dressmaking and the French language. Also, some music. Has no objection to go to the country or California. Address or call Miss C. v. W., at No. 178 7th-st., upper side, on Tompkins-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; would be willing to assist with children; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years; no objection to travel South with a family. Apply at No. 137 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING WOMAN, a situation as good cook and baker, and excellent laundress; she has a good boy, 13 years old, who would be very useful. She would take small wages, if the boy was taken with her; would go to the country; understands the managing of milk and butter. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as first-rate cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as a most excellent chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; both understand their business perfectly, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as laundry maid, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has lived with some of the most respectable families; has the best of City reference from her last place. No objections to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AND her niece situations, one as cook in all its branches, does part of the washing, understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $8; the other as chambermaid and waitress, wages $6. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing and French embroideries; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place which she has lived for the last two years. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to assist in chamberwork or taking care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and first-rate baker; understands all kinds pastries, soups, jellies, desserts, game, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family. Can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing. No objection to the country, or to travel with a family. The best of city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d av., cor. 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework and plain sewing in a private family in the City; wishes to make herself generally useful. Has best of City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 386 8th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the rear, 1st floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge and bring it up by hand; or an invalid lady; will go as sick nurse; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply to No. 180 East 16th-st., near Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of recommendations; would not object to do housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD, COMpetent cook, willing to assist in the plain washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 University-place, in John J. Morris' grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation, as an experienced chambermaid; no objection to the care of children, or to assist in waiting. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a respectable family; can bake bread and biscuit if required; good testimonials given. Address or inquire at No. 74 Hammond-st, fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a native of the West Indies, as competent nurse and plain sewer, and light chamberwork if required; and also her sister, as seamstress and housekeeper. Call at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; can do all kinds of poultry and pastry. No objection to the country. Has best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable young girl; understands all kinds of cooking; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT laundress, in a private family; she understands French fluting and all kinds of fine muslin. Leaves her present situation on account of her employer going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 141 Duane st., room 5.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, embroidery and shirt making; would wait on an invalid lady. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and very neat sewer; would do light chamberwork; has the best of reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework or cooking. A smart American girl wants a place as nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do general housework in a small family. She is tidy and neat in her habits and has no connections in this country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and fine washing, or assist with children, and make herself useful. Five years in her last place. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 172 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, about 17 years of age, a situation in a respectable private family, to make herself generally useful and to assist in chamberwork or to attend young children. Apply at No. 66½ University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE AND competent person as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES to engage a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do fine washing and fluting. Can give the best of reference. Apply or address No. 124 Clinton-place, room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT waitress; has the best of City reference; she understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 232 13th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to mind children. Good City reference. Call at No. 208 Jay st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to take care of children or an old lady; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 20 5th st., for two days. Call at the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking thoroughly, in a private family. Apply at No. 63 Stanton-st., 4th-story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a respectable married English woman; has good City references, and can be seen at No. 201 16th-st., near Avenue B. Address E. H.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as laundress and housemaid; perfectly understands her business, and refers to her present employers. Call at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, natives of the West Indies; one as nurse and plain sewer; the other as seamstress, chambermaid, or waitress. Apply at No. 242 7th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—BY A CONFIDENTIAL GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at the candy store No. 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress. Inquire of the family at No. 14 West 35th-st., where the girl has been employed for some years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST CLASS chambermaid and laundress, by a competent English girl with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as plain cook or general houseworker, in a small private family, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 9th-av., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid, by a respectable young woman; has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 99 5th av.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN, WISHING TO GO to California, would be very glad to give their services for their passage free. Best of references can be given. Apply at No. 119 Chambers-st., 3d loft, on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining the hairdressing of several ladies by the month, or a situation as ladies' maid; terms moderate. Apply at No. 86 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, for ten days.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS.—German, Scotch, English, Swiss, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE and experienced woman, as cook [illegible] laundress in a private family; is a good family baker [illegible] has the best of City reference from her last employer. Also an experienced Welsh woman wants a situation; understands cooking in all its branches [illegible] as cook, and charge of a nursery. Call at N[illegible]; or would take [illegible] 20th and 21st sts., second floor [illegible] No. 145 7th-av., between [illegible] front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's nurse, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a babe from its birth, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; is competent to fill either of the above duties required; has lived five years in her last place. Can be highly recommended as to character and capability. Call at No. 174 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do all kinds of French fluting in the best style, or would go as a first-rate laundress; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire, till suited, No. 341 2d-av., in Millinery store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SINGLE woman, a situation as cook, or cook and housekeeper, who understands her business perfectly; is a first-class pastry cook; has the best City and country references from the most respectable families in this State; can be seen for three days at No. 187 Hester-st., 2d floor, room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; will be found a girl of reliable and steady habits; desires a good home more than wages, and has excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation in a small private family; is a first-class cook and a first-rate baker; understands all kinds of fowls, pastry and cake. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith-st. and Hoyt, Brooklyn; the best of City reference given; direct a note to the above address.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook, to assist with washing and ironing or housework, in a small private family. Has three years' reference from her last employer; is in town at present. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av., third floor, near 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR chambermaid and to do plain sewing, can also do fine washing nicely, and has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK BY a very competent woman, who has the best of City reference; has lived in most respectable American, French and English families. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands making jellies and pastries; can be seen for two days at No. 68½ West Washington-place; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or washing and ironing, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 364 8th-st., second floor, between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant girl, to do the housework of a small family; is a good washer and ironer; a comfortable home and moderate wages are desired. Call at No. 317 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 177 7th-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waiter; has good City reference. Call at No. 307 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 4 East 29th-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, by a neat, middle-aged woman, in the City or country; wages $6; has good City reference. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR ON Staten Island, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, or as laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED.—TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE SERVANTS.—At WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th av. between 22d and 23d sts., can be obtained as respectable a class of reliable, experienced and well recommended girls—English, Scotch, Welsh, Protestants and others—as can be found in the City, at reasonable wages. No charge if not suited.

## MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINgle man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver, and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter, and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND STEADY colored young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well and is a careful driver. Is also a good waiter and willing to make himself useful. Has the best of reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Wages not so much an object as a good place for the Winter.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; has no objection to wait at table if required; has the best of City and country references, and will be found an acquisition to his employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a Scotchman, in a small private family; he understands the management and care of horses and cattle, if required; he has lived for three years in his last situation; the best of references can be given; the country preferred. Call at No. 127 Cherry-st., in the Bakery Store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a steady, middle-aged man, of a long experience in both the old and this country, and who thoroughly understands the training and management of horses, in all its branches; has no objection to make himself useful, or to go to the country, if required, or to travel to any part. Any address left for P. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, lately married; the man as groom and coachman; the woman as seamstress and to take care of children; both have good reference for six years; the man would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; both understand their business thoroughly. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family or boarding-house, by a young man who understands his business perfectly well; he will be found steady and obliging; has good City reference. Address B. W., No. 913 Broadway, or No. 120 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant, has had eight years' experience in this City, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address K. R. A., at Mr. Geery's grocery store, Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE boy, 19 years of age, to take care of a horse and wagon, and will make himself generally useful, if required. No objection to City or country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at or address No. 211 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; has the best of references as to character and honesty and ability; is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 95 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, attend a furnace, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address F., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN AS a storeman, or to drive a team of horses for a store; understands the management of horses to perfection; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address A. B., Box No. 173 *Times* Office. Will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or a respectable hotel, by a respectable young man with good reference, from Dublin, whence he has just come. Wages or work no object, as it will be his first situation in this country. Address J. L., No. 11½ Furman-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Small family preferred. Address F. M., at Mr. H. KERR'S, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, for 2 days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation, by a man that understands his business perfectly well; is willing to make himself useful other ways; best of reference from gentlemen in this City. Can be seen by addressing J. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable Scotchman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address A. M., box No. 172, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, OF steady, temperate habits, a situation as porter or assistant, in a store. Is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of references. Address JAMES C. COX, box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as coachman, who has long experience in the management of horses, and would make himself generally useful to his employer. The best of reference to that effect. Address A. M., Box No. 189, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City reference. Address Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; has no objection to take care of a small garden. Address, for two days, JAMES MOORE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman of first-rate qualities; can produce the very best of City references. Address P. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City references. Apply at No. 683 Broadway, in the Bookstore.

JAPANNING.—WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS an ornamental painter; would contract with piano-forte manufacturers, sewing-machine patentees, or others whose productions require ornamenting. Address P. J., No. 86 Murray-st., New-York, by letter, for one month.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom; is a careful driver; perfectly understands his business; is willing to take charge of furnaces, and will make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; best of references from his last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS AND INSTITUTES.—A PArisian Professor of the French University and Law School of Paris; ex-writer in Parisian papers and reviews, wants employment. He speaks English. Address AUCAIGNE, No. 39 Howard-st.

# HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO FULLY UNDERstands the manufacture of white lead, and is competent to take charge of a factory; to such a man a good situation may offer. Address Box No. 4,132 Post-Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A stationery establishment in the City; must understand the business; a liberal salary given. Address, with name and reference, BEAL, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEREOTYPER, TO GO TO a Western city; must be able to mould, cast and finish. Inquire at CORTELYEU'S New-York Type Foundry, No. 29 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A CONFECTIONER.—MUST BE GOOD at ornamental work. Apply at N. CLARK'S, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SEAMstress and laundress; must be Protestant and a nice sewer. Call at No. 22 East 23d-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

# BOARDING.

**WANTED IN BROOKLYN,**
FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD,
For a family of four persons, from Dec. 1; on the Heights; Columbia or Henry st. preferred; terms liberal for satisfactory accommodations. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 121 Columbia-st., or address THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., No. 127 William-st., New-York.

**MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,**
Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.
Desirable rooms in this Hotel now ready for parties wishing board for the Winter.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

WANTED—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF GRAMercy Park, by a gentleman, wife and maid servant, a suit of rooms on the first floor, if possible, with bath, &c. For such rooms a moderate price would be paid, as only home comforts are expected. Must be in a private family, to whom the most acceptable references would be given. Address F. E. H., Box No. 4,600 Post-Office, with real name, price and location; such communications will be received in confidence.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, all modern improvements, connected. Those wanting a pleasant home for the Winter, with especial attention to comfort and cleanliness, can be well accommodated at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, below 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Three pleasant rooms on 2d floor, with Croton water; home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including gas, fire and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, AIRY ROOM, ON THE second story, with a large pantry, to let to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; also, a room on the third story; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated for the Winter with a pleasant room and partial board, in a respectable private family in West 22d-st. The house has all the modern conveniences. Address J. P., Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board, in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 256 West 22d-st. between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH board. They have all the conveniences for a genteel family. Also, rooms on 4th floor for a gentleman, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References required.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE ROOMS WITH board can be had in a first-class house, No. 28 West 14th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant, furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—TWO OR three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board at No. 48 1st-st., Williamsburg, within two minutes' walk of the Peck-slip and James-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of quiet habits, and independent in circumstances, desires board and one or two well-furnished rooms, with a genteel private family; would prefer being the only boarder. Address A. L. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentleman, at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE RESPECTABLE PERSONS can find a comfortable home for the Winter with a widow lady up town, having three or four furnished rooms to spare. None but temperate, genteel persons need apply. No children in the house, nor any annoyance; and the same required. Inquire at No. 112 West 27th-st., up stairs, for a few days.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 51 GREENWICH-AVENUE.—ROOMS, with board, furnished or unfurnished, on the second floor; a handsome parlor, bedroom and closet on the first floor, and single rooms on the third floor; to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; the best of board at moderate terms.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant rooms for the winter, with board, in a family where but few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

AMITY-PLACE, NO. 26.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with board, to a family or to gentlemen. House pleasant, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the Bleecker-st. stages. References given and required.

A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY CAN ACcommodate one or two single gentlemen with furnished rooms and partial board, on moderate terms; situation first-rate, and convenient to the principal ferries. Apply at No. 200 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let to two gentlemen a large front room, with partial board; $6 per week each; also, a large hall bedroom; $4 per week. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, ON SEcond floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 42 Rivington-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FINE ROOM AND TWO bedrooms on the 3d floor of the house No. 130 West 38th-st., will be let without board, and furnished or unfurnished as desired. The rooms are suitable for single gentlemen or for the storage of fine furniture, &c.

NO. 37 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, near Union-square, an excellent location, and in a modern house, can now be obtained pleasant furnished rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

# DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.
On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

# FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,**
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 29,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

# PERSONAL.

CATHARINE CROTTY—FORMERLY OF IREland, now of High Bridge, Hunterdon County, N. J., wants information of her sister, ANTY CROTTY, who, when last heard from, lived at Granville, Washington County, N. Y.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PAtent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 70 Broad-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will remove about Nov. 18, to

NO. 415 BROADWAY,

one door below Canal-st., where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jewelry of entirely

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, &c.

### SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

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|---|---|
| [illegible] City-cured Hams | 11c. to 11½c. |
| [illegible] Dry Salt Western Hams | 9¼c. to 9½c. |
| [illegible] Dry Salt Western Shoulders | 7¼c. to 7½c. |
| [illegible] City-cured Shoulders | 8c. to 8½c. |
| [illegible] Bacon | 10½c. to 11c. |

Bagged Meats, ¼c. ⅌ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

### TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.

The General Courier and Traveling Servants' Society of different nations, established in London in 1851, beg most respectfully to solicit the patronage of the American traveling public. This is the only Society of its class that is registered according to act of Parliament, and into which no one is admitted if not found to be of strict integrity, and thoroughly understanding his duties; passports prepared. Information given, free of charge, by applying to the Secretary, No. 12 Burry-st., St. James', London.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. ENTIRELY NEW
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Made to order by a favorite builder.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

LEE & CO.'S
WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year, held on the 8th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President.
JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, First Vice-President.
J. ROMEYN BROADHEAD, Second Vice-President.
JACOB HARSEN, Third Vice-President.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Fourth Vice-President.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Treasurer.
RICHARD F. MOUNT, Jr., Secretary.
WORTHINGTON ROMAINE, Assistant Secretary.

MANAGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. J. Van Wagenen, | John Alstyne, |
| Frederick De Peyster, | James W. Beckman, |
| John J. Cisco, | James Manley, |
| Benjamin H. Field. | James De Peyster Ogden. |
| Augustus Schell, | Wm Dumont, |
| James H. Kip. | Andrew Warner. |

Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Rev. Wm. L. Johnson, D. D., } Chaplains.
Edward L. Beadle, M. D., Abram Dubois, M. D., } Physicians.
John W. Francis, M. D., John C. Cheesman, M. D., } Consulting Physicians

STEWARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] Van Buren, | John D. Van Buren, |
| [illegible] H. Pinckney, | Charles Roome, |
| [illegible] B. Hays, | Wm. H. Johnson, |

John Groshon.
WORTHINGTON ROMAINE, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make dry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers—about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary. No [illegible] Wall-st.

BALL, KNAPP & CO., NO. 177 BROADWAY, proprietors of Ball's Patent Reel Oven. This Oven surpasses all others in its simplicity and economy of construction, fuel for heating, labor in working, manner of baking, and capacity, for the room it occupies. Can be erected of any size, to bake from 5 to 200 barrels of flour per day.

MATRIMONIAL.—A RECENT GRADUATE OF College, now pursuing a course of professional study, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady. The lady must be of pleasing address, good culture, and not over nineteen years of age. The correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address Box No. 428, Cambridge, Mass.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. [illegible] Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, strengthens, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and [illegible] Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE, AT A GREAT reduction, the owner having left the country, a close paneled coach, made to order in Paris, by Ehaler, entirely new, and costing $1,500; also, a brougham, by the same maker; also, a New-York made dog-cart, two sets of light French harness, a tandem harness, and stable traps. Can be seen for a week, at No. 32 5th-av.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—AN IMPORTED French coupe in perfect order for sale very low. Apply at new No. 30 West 24th-st.

CHEAP STEAM ENGINE—THIRTY-HORSE power, cylinder 12 by 36 inches—as it now stands, on the Crystal Palace grounds; was worth $1,700, but was slightly injured by fire; $100 will put it in perfect running order. Price $650. Apply to S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID SLATE AND MARBLE bed tables for sale with my new improved cushions. Private houses furnished, and public rooms fitted up. Tables to let. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OUR CLIENT, MR. JAMES YOUNG, OF Glasgow, having transferred to a Company in the United States the exclusive right to use in the United States his patent for making Oil from Coal, which patent was issued by the Government of the United States on the 23d day of March, 1852, and Mr. Young having guaranteed to such Company that he will sustain and defend said patent against all persons infringing the same,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of making Oil from Coal, that legal measures will be immediately adopted against all persons infringing said patent.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Solicitors for said Young,
Dated Nov. 10, 1858. No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, GEORGE W. FRENCH, of the City, County and State of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published Nov. 10, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Hon. HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, in the year 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute aforesaid.
[illegible]MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys,
n10-1w10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 23, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy26 law6mW*

## PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. E. WHITNEY, No. 180 West 36th-st., New-York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL A CASH business on Broadway, an old establishment, which paid over $3,000 net profit last year, or will employ a suitable person, who can invest $1,500 or $1,000, to superintend it. Terms very desirable. Address P. B. C. Broadway Letter-Office.

## REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The portions not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMunnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FOR SALE—106 LOTS TOGETHER ON 97TH AND 98th st., between 101st., 102d and 103d sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also,
Lots 105th-st. and 5th-av. and 115th-st. and 5th av.
Also,
Lots on 87th-st, and 4th-av.
Also,
Lots on 52d-st. and 5th-av., on 38th-st., near 5th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

$2.900.—ONE-THIRD COST, THE BALANCE ON MORTGAGE.—For sale in East Brooklyn, within 15 minutes' walk of the ferry and on the line of the City Railroad, a new three-story Philadelphia brick house, brown-stone trimming, iron balcony; house 20x37; lot 20x100, containing 10 rooms, basement and cellar, arched parlor, high ceiling, ornamental cornices, centre pieces, marble mantels, grates, &c. Title perfect. Apply at No. 87 Pine-st., to R. ADAIR.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, finely located, No. 156 West 34th-st. second house east of the Church; house built in the best manner, with the modern improvements; size, 22.6 feet front by 55 feet deep; lot half the block; can be seen by applying on the premises. For particulars, inquire of the owner, No. 150 West 24th-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREE, BEtween Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three first-class, four-story, stone-front and high-stoop houses, replete with every improvement in all respects. Good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of
ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE terms, two lots of ground on the southeasterly corner of the 11th-av. and 29th-st., mostly covered with good and substantial brick buildings, eligibly situated for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET—VERY LOW, AND POSSESSION IMMEdiately, the convenient and pleasantly-located 3-story brick house No. 9 Laight-st., directly fronting Canal-st, having fine large yard and the modern conveniences. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

CENTRAL-PARK LOTS FOR SALE—ON 65th, 66th and 99th sts., near 8th-av. The above described lots can be purchased at low prices and on very easy terms; will make a very desirable investment. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av.

CARPENTER AND BOX-MAKING SHOP FOR SALE—Down town, in an excellent location, long and well established. A good lease of the building at a low rent. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No. 10 Centre-st.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY—NEAR CANAL-STREET.—For sale, cheap, the very desirable lot, with brick and frame buildings thereon, No. 17 Orchard-st., 75 feet from Canal-st., size of lot 22x79; rents for $480. Apply to EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth.

HOUSE TO LET.—THAT HANDSOME BROWN-stone front house No. 32 East 18th-st., near Broadway; has all the modern improvements; a part of the furniture for sale, if required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 3 Beach-st., containing Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau st.

TO MILKMEN.—DAIRY FARM OF 130 ACRES, with good substantial buildings; plenty fruit of all kinds, with all the stock, crops, implements &c., situate in Westchester, 45 miles from New-York. Terms accommodating. Apply in the evening at No. 158 West 13th-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION NOW—RENT $300—A new snug house, gas range, &c., convenient to the cars and only 15 minutes' from the centre of business in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st., or Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS, 25 BY 100 FEET, SOUTH side of 86th-st., 250 feet east of 3d-av., with a double house, with nine rooms. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st. Price $4,250. Terms easy—well suited for two small families.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS NEW three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, No. 118 West 39th-st., near 7th av. 20.6 front, at the low price of $9,000. Inquire as above. $5,000 can remain.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—IN NORTH CAROLIna, now being worked in a small way to great profit; or a part of the property will be sold to a party who will furnish capital to extend the works. Apply to WM. A. ALLEN, No. 44 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States. Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, No. 737 8th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bed-rooms, and kitchen; gas in each room; all in best order; rent $175 per annum. Apply to
J. M. DAVIES, No. 66 Wall-st.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A PART OF A HOUSE, TO A SMALL family; contains all the modern improvements; in a good location. Apply at No. 309 East 10th-st.; rent $25 per month.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—500 PACKS, ASsorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES, ATTENTION!

HERTS & MOSS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 5½ Pine-st., near Broadway, a large and elegant stock of made-up Furs. Real sable, Hudson's Bay mink, fitch, ermine, French sable, squirrel, river mink, and other large capes, victorines, tippets, capes, muffs, cuffs, gloves, mufflers, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers—No. 5½ Pine-st.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SLEIGH ROBES! SLEIGH ROBES!

Gentlemen in want of sleigh and lap robes, gloves, collars, mufflers, &c., are invited to attend the large auction sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., when we will offer an elegant assortment of robes of every description. Sale peremptory for cash. Catalogues ready and goods on view, early on morning of sale.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Barclay-st.,
By order of Messrs. EDWARD P. HEYER & CO.,
The entire balance of their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
ALSO,
All the shelving, counters, drawers and fixtures in the above store.
Terms 6 months. Catalogues now ready.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY auction sale of rich and costly Household Furniture, at the residence No. 111 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
PARLORS
Contain rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocade; elegant rosewood piano-forte, full seven octave, set with keys of real pearl, and piano-stool, together with a rich embroidered cloth cover; also, three solid rosewood tables, with marble tops; rosewood etageres, with marble tops, glass doors, &c.; bronze and Washington clocks, elegant China vases and Parian marble ornaments, pier and mantel mirrors, a variety of rich oil-paintings, engravings, &c; also, velvet and tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades, &c.
DINING ROOM.
Rich tapestry carpets, solid oak extension table, ruby and crystal glassware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, decanters, rich China tea sets, cake baskets, ivory-handled knives and forks, spoons, &c. Also, the whole contents of six elegantly furnished bedrooms, consisting of rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, carpets, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—JOHN LEVISON will sell, at the spacious salesroom, No. 281 Broadway, (opposite Stewart's,) THIS MORNING, Nov. 17, and will be continued on FRIDAY, Nov. 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, the most superb collection of fine oil-paintings ever offered at public sale. These paintings are all richly mounted in gold-leaf frames, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder without reserve. In this collection will be found a superb copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair;" also a fine painting (40x50) of the "Fortune-Teller;" an original painting, "The Broken Pitcher;" "Washington in Uniform;" magnificent landscapes by Hartwicke, Sommers, and other noted landscape painters; superb fruit-pieces by Roesen; the "Immaculate Conception," after Murillo; "Noah and his Family in the Ark;" "Lot and his Two Daughters;" fine cattle pieces, after Cooper. Also, a great variety of other rare, pleasing and interesting subjects, subjects suitable for parlor, cabinet or saloon. The public and connoisseurs are invited to attend this sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Music and Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Atella and Moreo, the Hunter and Leopard, Home and other beautiful pieces; elegant Parian groups and statuettes of Christ and His disciples, Christ Blessing Little Children, Cupid and Psyche, Hesitation, Miranda, The Finding of Moses, Terpsichore, Resignation, Dorothea. The Seasons, Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated China vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets, figures, &c.; magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, Bohemian glass-ware, magnificently cut and engraved vases, wine sets, fruit stands, decanters, card-receivers, goblets, &c.; elegant silver-plated waiters of all sizes, tea and coffee sets, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, goblets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost. Also, a solid sterling silver tea set.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
STERLING SILVER TEA SET.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a solid Sterling Silver Tea and Coffee Set, weighing 172 ounces.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin brocade and hair cloth; etageres, sideboards, wardrobes, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, enameled chamber suites, &c. Also, carpets, oil-cloths, crockery, cutlery, oil-paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware, &c.
Sale positive. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair Indian ponies, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, good travelers, &c., &c., very stylish drivers, and warranted sound and kind in every particular. Also, a set silver-plated harness, quite new and in good order. Also, a shifting-top wagon, in good order, made by Swinerton, and to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Dark bay horse, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind in all harness.
Bay horse, 10 years, 14½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness.
Set of light harness, and one set heavy do., and one country farm wagon.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
NO. 55 HESTER-STREET.—REFEREE'S sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court.
The two-story frame dwelling-house, with brick front, No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. One half the purchase money can remain on mortgage for 5 years.
D. P. HALL, Referee.
CHARLES B. HART, Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 73 William-st, part of a stock of a retailer, by order of assignees, comprising a large assortment of desirable goods; also, plated tablespoons and forks; also, an invoice of horse-shoe, paint and scrub brushes; 100 dozen porcelain door, drawer and shutter knobs; files, rasps, axes, hatchets, brass goods, tacks, screws, &c., &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS EVENING, NOV. 17, the collection of fine oil-paintings now on exhibition at No. 751 Broadway. These have been selected with great care in France and Germany during the past year, and imported from Europe the present Autumn, and are now offered to the public with confidence as being equal to any collection of modern paintings hitherto presented in this City.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

A. S. FICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are many very desirable goods for the season, suited both to City and country trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THANKSGIVING AT THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The usual Thanksgiving Festival will be held on THURSDAY, the 18th, at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The children will take part in the exercises. The Home will be open to visitors from 2½ to 8½ P. M. With a family of one hundred and fifty to provide for, and an exhausted treasury, the managers will gratefully receive any assistance that may be proffered

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE CHANFRAU Battalion are requested to be punctual in attendance at the meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at Chanfrau's Café, No 65 Barclay-st. The Battalion will assemble at the house above-named on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for parade. By order of JAMES L. WAUGH, Commandant.
J. S. BUTLER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees will take place at the rooms of the Institute on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 7½ P. M. By order,
R. M. HUNT, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF poor widows, with small children, will hold its annual meeting on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Potts' church, University-place.

## POLITICAL.

CARD TO THE ELECTORS!—THE GERMAN Republican Central Committee has in its meeting on the 17th inst., in respect to the next election.

*Resolved*, That apart from all regard to politics, to use every influence that only able and respectable men shall be nominated candidates to the offices of our community, and to be supported by all means.

*Resolved*, That all good citizens shall be requested to unite for this purpose, and aim to have elected by more activity before, and by a greater participation on, the electionable and respectable candidates, because only in consequence of the prevalent carelessness nominations have been made like those of the last Convention, which have dissatisfied a great part of the electors.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions shall be published in the newspapers.
On commission. AD. LANGE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD CITIZENS' AND TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—A Committee of Conference from the XXth Ward, would be happy to meet with, and invite members of like Associations from the XIIth, XIXth, XXIst, and XXIId Wards, to confer with them on the selection of candidates for the Council Districts comprising the above Wards. The meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Association, TO MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st., and 8th-av.
EDWARD WALKER, President.
JOSEPH MILLWARD, Secretary.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.
NO. 64 WALL-ST.
INCORPORATED 1767.

CAPITAL..........................$28
WITH A SURPLUS.
INSURES AT THE REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, President.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.
Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.
Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, held at their office on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. A. Darling, | Samuel Jaudon, | Wilson G. Hunt, |
| Henry R Remsen, | Wm. H. Webb, | Malthy G. Lane, |
| William Remsen, | George G. Waters, | Peter McMartin, |
| Henry Hart, | Clarkson N. Potter, | John B. Hobby, |
| | William J. Valentine. | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of the Directors, held on the 15th inst., WM. A. DARLING was unanimously reëlected President, and WM. REMSEN, vice-President.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, President.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1858.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for Three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 8th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH. } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Nov. 9, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 20th day of November instant, until which day the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT. ON the indebtedness of Hopkins, Hayes, Palmer & Co., will be paid by the assignees, at No. 14 Cortlandt-st., on presentation of claims against them, properly authenticated.
C. PALMER, F. T. WALLACE, } Assignees.

$5.000. $2,500, $2,000.—THREE SUMS TO loan on bond and mortgage on New-York City improved property; or the lesser sums on improved property in Western district of Brooklyn. Rate of interest 7 per cent. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS with IRON FRAMES, fully warranted, plain or of most elegant designs, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS TO LET or SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS. Pianos little used very low.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS. Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES.—An assortment of double and single round corners, carved and plain legs, with McDonald's celebrated "Diaphonic" improvement, at the wholesale factory prices this week. Apply at the Manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.—PERSONS IN search of a really superior piano forte, at a low figure, would do well to call at the Manufactory of BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, No. 38 White st., between Broadway and Church. The musical public are respectfully invited to call and examine our instruments.

GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, cost $500; been used a few months; will be sold for $200. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

## SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA
NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co. Proprietors.
OPPOSITION LINE AT REDUCED RATES.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $225 | Upper Steerage | $100 |
| Second Cabin | 150 | Lower Steerage | 80 |

The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
Of two thousand tons register. Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua Route, will leave her Pier, North River, New-York, on MONDAY, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers.
The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.
For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Deck Cabin Passage, $6.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ⅜ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Magnificent Side-wheel Steamship
MARION,
W. G. FOSTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomery, Ala. | $26 | Columbia, S. C. | $20 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 23 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 |
| Augusta, Ga. | 20 | Pilatka, Fla. | 23 |

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA will succeed on Saturday, Nov. 20.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'sday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEORGE WM. JACKSON, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c, and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson, No. 64 Broadway, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

CLIPPER OF THURSDAY, NOV. 25.—CROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Extreme clipper ship STAR LIGHT, Captain LEVI HOWES. This well-known clipper is now taking balance of her cargo at Pier No. 21 East River, (Fulton Ferry,) and will have prompt dispatch. She has made three successful passages to San Francisco, and accomplished the run in 111 days. She is thoroughly ventilated and insures at the lowest rates. Shippers are invited to examine this beautiful ship. Engagements at favorable rates may be made, on application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $50.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE, having superior state-rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamship STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
No. 328 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## STEAMBOATS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR BOSTON, *via* NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

| | Cabin. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| Fare to Providence | $1 25 | $1 00 |
| Fare to Bristol | 1 25 | 1 00 |
| Fare to Newport | 1 25 | 1 00 |
| Fare to Boston | 3 00 | 2 00 |

A baggage master accompanies this steamer and trains each way.

The superior sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Captain B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired for the coming Winter, will leave Pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st., MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from New-York, Mondays and Thursdays; from Providence, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat as owners, without a written order from the captain or agent. G. T. STANLEY.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR, berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.
On and after Nov. 8, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATLINE leaves Roosvelt-st., Pier No. 29, E.R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P. M.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8.20 A. M. for White Plains.
9.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE,
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.20 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 11 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

## MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This truly valuable preparation is extracted from selected roots by a powerful apparatus, which obtains the medical principle in a highly concentrated form; by scientifically combining other vegetable products in the process, a compound extract is obtained infinitely superior to any other.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Twentieth edition, nearly 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures. Cloth, $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. Judd, No. 222 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, primary and constitutional, emissions, impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 evening. Sundays excepted, unless by appointment. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all ye who have been lingering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and wonderful great remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, [illegible] Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and [illegible] ranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call [illegible] delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till [illegible] P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. [illegible] author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The [illegible] Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent [illegible] free, except double postage. Address Dr. [illegible] 99 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the [illegible] and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which [illegible] genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the [illegible] pretensions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of [illegible] celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is [illegible], a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some [illegible] unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would [illegible] with the lives of his fellow-men.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

**Board of Councilmen.**—The Board of Councilmen met last evening, C. H. Haswell in the chair. Several papers were received from the Aldermen and laid over under the rule. The President submitted an act, which was laid over, to prevent the discharge of ordnance south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, except on the Battery and in the Central Park, under a penalty of $10 for each offence. On Thursday next, at 9½ A. M., the Croton Light Guard are to be reviewed in the Park. The Councilmen accepted their invitation to be present. A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw a warrant of $2,000 to be applied to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund was laid over. The ordinance passed July 18, 1853, fixing the compensation of the Collector and Deputy Collectors of Assessment, was so amended that those officials shall hereafter receive an equal part of 2½ per cent. on all items of assessment returned during their term of office to the Bureau of Arrears. The following are the more important of the reports adopted: To rebuild the carriage of Hose Co. No. 14; in favor of giving No. 31 a new engine; to pay Patrick Burns' bill of $712 68, for keeping the City lamps in repair during January, February, March, and April of this year; and concurring to amend the ordinance regulating the Fire Department. A report was also adopted, concurring to pave Thirty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement. The Board concurred in directing the Street Commissioner to cause the necessary repairs to be made to piers Nos. 56 and 57, East River. The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of appropriating $500 to the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital. Adopted. The Comptroller was directed to advertise for a lot of ground between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth streets, and between Seventh and Ninth avenues, for Engine Company No. 48. A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, submitting the award of contract for paving Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues, with Belgian Pavement.

**Governors of the Almshouse.**—The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the presiding officer, B. F. Pinckney, Esq., was called to the Chair. Mrs. Olive M. Devoe and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Taber, sisters, the latter a deaf-mute, addressed the Board a letter with reference to the deaf and dumb children under its charge, who are too young to be admitted to the Asylum. They propose to establish a school for the care and instruction of such children, and wish to know whether the Governors will pass this class over to them and make an appropriation for their support. The matter was referred to the Committee on Randall's Island. Fifty dollars were appropriated to enable the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum to keep their Thanksgiving appropriately. Considerable discussion arose on a resolution, offered by Mr. Moloney, to appoint a special Committee to improve the condition of the office of the Almshouse Commissioners, and to look after a site for a new one. It was finally decided to confine the duty of the Committee to looking-up a new site. The majority seemed to think they could be contented for a few months in rooms their predecessors had occupied for years. Governor Dugro moved that the letter which Dr. Jackson had addressed the Governors, disputing Dr. Morton's claim of being the original discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, be taken from the table and returned to Dr. Jackson. Governor Dugro asserted his responsibility for a statement he made with considerable emphasis, viz., that this letter was a tissue of lies from beginning to end. Yesterday morning's Times, he said, came out with an elaborate history of Anæsthasia, in which Mr. Jackson is styled a Professor in every fourth or fifth line. "He is a Professor, indeed," continued Mr. Dugro; "During a late session of Congress he *professed* to be the inventor of the electric telegraph. After that he *professed* to give a report, as engineer, of land he had never seen." Mr. Dugro asserted that the patent for the discovery was originally taken out in Dr. Morton's name, and not in his and Jackson's name jointly. Gov. Townsend thought the article in the Times worthy the perusal of every member of the Board, and seemed anxious for an adjournment that it might be properly digested. Disclaiming all personal feeling with reference to the matter, he asked that the subject might be deferred until next Tuesday night. Washington Smith, the presiding officer, had requested this delay as a matter of personal courtesy, as he was obliged to be absent this evening attending a sick friend. Then there would be no further opposition made to any action the Board may choose to take. The subject was accordingly deferred. The weekly statement shows that there are remaining in the different departments of the Almshouse 7,467 persons. On Nov. 14, 1857, there were 7,312 persons remaining; showing an increase of 155.

**Board of Supervisors.**—The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, the President, Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., in the Chair. The bill of Solomon Kipp for supplies furnished to Eldridge-street jail during last October, amounting to $344 23, was presented and referred to the Committee on County Officers. The annual estimate of school expenses for 1859 from the Board of Education, was received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. A communication was received giving notice that about 2,000 glass ballot-boxes would be sold by auction at No. 100 Mercer-street on the 19th prox., to pay the storage and other expenses accrued thereon. Another communication was received from the Mayor, with a suggestion from Wilson G. Hunt and and John Halsie, the Commissioners appointed to build a new City Hall, that a Committee be appointed by the Board of Supervisors to confer with the Commissioners with regard to the proposed building. It was referred to the Special Committee on the new City Hall. A message from the Mayor vetoing a report of resolutions in favor of employing counsel in several suites against the City was read. The report and resolutions were adopted in spite of the veto of 8 to 3, and the Board adjourned to Friday, the 26th prox.

**Lecture by Professor Silliman on the Electric Telegraph.**—A lecture was delivered last night in the Cooper Institute, before the Mercantile Library Association of this City, by Professor Benjamin Silliman Jr., on "The History and Science of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph." The audience was large, but, whether because of the decaying interest in the subject, the lack of familiarity with its more scientific details, or the execrable misadaptation of the lecture-room in all its acoustic arrangements, the assemblage thinned by degrees, and even exhibited an impolite haste in rushing out pell-mell whilst the lecturer was concluding his address. And yet the lecture was as popular in its explanations as the subject would admit of, and the illustrative experiments were most interesting and most successful. Mr. Silliman traced the history of electro-magnetism from the period of the crude but invaluable discoveries of Volta and Galvani, through Oersted and subsequent experimentalists, down to those of our own day, of whom Morse, House and Hughes were especially entitled to commendation for their practical improvements on the telegraphic art. He expressed his belief in the practicability of an ocean telegraph between Europe and America, but thought that more delicate apparatus would be required than those now in use.

**Exhibition of a Steam Fire-Engine.**—The steam fire-engine *Eclipse*, built in Cincinnati by Mr. Latta, and brought to this City a few days since for exhibition, played at the Park Fountain yesterday afternoon, and attracted a throng of spectators. It is the twentieth machine of the kind that has been constructed, and performed admirably. Two streams of water, each one inch and an eighth in diameter, were thrown simultaneously to great distances. The force of the machine threw streams horizontally to a distance of 260 feet. The vertical streams reached the height of 170 feet. The Broadway Bank, a very lofty building on the western side of Broadway, had its roof drenched from the hose placed inside the Park railings, and the power was constant. The construction of the *Eclipse* is similar to all of the specimens previously made by Mr. Latta. The engine is self-propelling, requires but little fuel, and is a handsome piece of mechanism. It goes directly to Boston for exhibition. The cost of the engines is $5,500 each.

**Expected Military Visitors.**—The "Chevelier Blues," of Philadelphia, one of the finest corps of Pennsylvanian Citizen Soldiery, will arrive in New-York to-day, and remain over Thansgiving, on which day, at 2 o'clock, they will give a public exhibition of a series of new and unique military evolutions, in which they have become adepts. These evolutions are somewhat similar to the drill of the French Chasseurs. It consists of open ranks, file to the right and back face, double quick pace, solid square, &c. The exceeding beauty of the uniform of the "Blues," which is partly Oriental in its character, will, no doubt, create a sensation among our military circles. The Company numbers 110 men, most of whom are over six feet in height. They will be commanded, on this occasion, by Oliver W. White, and be accompanied by Beck's celebrated Brass band. They will be received, in this City, by the Lindsay Blues, one of our crack independent Companies. The Company will arrive this evening by the boat, *via* Camden and Amboy Railroad.

**Fire and Narrow Escape.**—A few minutes after 12 yesterday morning, a fire caught in a stable in the rear of the slaughter-house No. 57 First-avenue. A boy who was sleeping in the hay-loft over the stable, narrowly escaped being burned to death. He was saved by means of a ladder. The fire was confined to the stable—the loss being $200, and uninsured.

**Leasing the Williamsburg Ferries.**—The Comptroller advertised that, at 1 o'clock, yesterday, he would sell, at auction, at the City Hall, the lease for ten years of the Ferry from Grand-street, New-York, to Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.; and also the lease, for the same period, of the Ferry from Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or to some landing adjacent thereto At the hour appointed there was quite a large gathering, but the sale did not take place. It was announced that the day to which the sale had been postponed would be advertised. It was stated that the reason for the postponement was that the Common Council had not yet authorized the sale.

**Auction of the Crystal Palace Ruins.**—John S. Betts, Esq., of the firm of Gerard, Betts & Co., Auctioneers, discharged the last sad offices yesterday for the Crystal Palace remains. The cars going to Forty-fourth-street were hardly so crowded, or the square so thronged, as on the day when this once beautiful building was dedicated. Barely two hundred persons attended the sale; but these were men with an eye to the useful rather than to the ornamental. They were the principal foundry owners of the City. The chilling wind swept so unsympathizingly over the desolate space next the reservoir that none but those expecting to profit thereby could be induced to linger long where formerly there was no lack of articles pleasing to gaze upon. It required an imagination more than poetical to forge from those shapeless heaps of iron those specimens of handicraft which were the pride of their makers. But it is a philosophical principle that no particle of matter can be destroyed, and luckless fabricators of pianos, corn shellers, printing-presses, &c., &c., may have the consolation of thinking that the metal which entered into the composition of the different products of their skill may yet be made available in driving steamships over the ocean or in supporting the walls of their own residences and warehouses. Shortly before noon the sale began. The conditions were peremptory. Nothing but cash, and that, too, in bankable money, would satisfy the auctioneer's demands. All bills, too, it was announced, must be settled the day succeeding the sale. Such preliminaries being understood, the sale proceeded. Wrought-iron was sold in lots of 1 to 3 tons; cast-iron in lots of 10 to 500 tons. The prices for the former ranged from $22 to $35 75. The prices for the latter varied between $16 and $17 25. Among the principal buyers were D. L. Seymour, J. L. Jackson & Co., Pettee, Judson & Co., W. & H. P. Dougherty, Jas. Murphy & Co., D. W. Wetmore, and Silas C. Herring. Late in the afternoon, when 1,500 tons had been sold, (1,300 of cast, and 200 of wrought iron,) the sale was adjourned. Four or five hundred tons remain unsold, which will be disposed of in ten days. The whole premises are to be watched by the police for one week, free of expense to the purchasers; but the property will be at the risk of the purchasers from the time of sale. Quite a number of gazers-on from out of town were coming and going through the day, but they took no active part in the sale.

**A Libel Suit.**—Señor Antonio Jose de Yrisari, one of the Ministers from the Republic of Nicaragua to the Government of the United States, has sued the Editor of the Times for libel,—laying the damages to his character at the moderate sum of $25,000. Which of the Transit Companies is at the bottom of this speculation will probably appear when the case comes to trial. Thus far we are not aware what statement in the Times is supposed to have inflicted this trifling injury upon His Excellency's character.

**The Game of Chess by Telegraph.**—The game of chess between the New-York Chess Club and the Athenæum players of Philadelphia was commenced over the wires of the American Telegraph Company at 6 o'clock last evening. The five New-York players were seated at a table in the centre of the large apartment under the rotunda at the Merchants' Exchange, with two chess boards before them. The room was filled with amateur players who, provided with small pasteboard chess-boards, marked the progress of the game very attentively. The New-Yorkers made the first move, playing with the black chess-men. The Philadelphians declined to play an "open" game, and their second move indicated that the game would be a "close" one. Play will be commenced each evening at 6 o'clock and end at 10 o'clock. It will be continued probably for many evenings to come.

**Misfortune to the Liberty Pole.**—The attempt, yesterday, to raise the new gigantic Liberty Pole, at the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway, terminated in a disastrous failure. While the pole was being hoisted, and after it had attained an altitude of forty-five degrees, the ropes suddenly gave way, and the enormous object came tumbling to the ground, where it now lies in four broken fragments. The mass fell upon a hydrant, which it smashed, of course, and let loose a good-sized river upon the neighborhood. The idea of raising the entire pole appears to have been a mistake; it should have been hoisted in pieces.

**The Weather.**—Yesterday was a cold, gloomy, wintry day—a forerunner of the season that is fast approaching. Overcoats were a necessity, and even furs were not out of place. At sunrise, yesterday morning, the thermometer stood at 8° below the freezing point—unusually cold for the middle of November.

### Police Reports.

**Examination of the Brooklyn Counterfeiters.**—A good deal of interest is still manifested in the late arrests in Brooklyn, at the cottage on Myrtle-avenue, of the three men Edward Edwards, Samuel James and Edward Cook, and the woman Amelia Edwards, supposed to have been counterfeiters of United States coin. The apparent respectability of the parties, the bold, extensive scale of their operations, the unprecedented skill displayed in the manufacture of the spurious coin, and the utter failure, thus far, to trace the previous history of the accused, have combined to render the case one of more than ordinary interest. One of the prisoners (Cook) has shown that he was an innocent visitor at the house when the Police made their descent. Upon this showing he was discharged. He claims, however, to know nothing as to the antecedents of the accused, or, if he does, insists on preserving the strictest silence. Capt. Walling, of the Detective Police, has been corresponding with the Police authorities of the leading Western and Southern cities to ascertain, if possible, where the prisoners operated previous to their honoring Brooklyn with a visit about two months ago; but he has learned nothing that could give him any clue to their identity. The accused, meantime, have been locked up in Eldridge-street Jail, and still exhibit no sort of nervousness as to the result, beyond taking the natural and unavoidable step of employing defending counsel. The examination commenced at 2 P. M. yesterday, before United States Commissioner Bridgham. Detective Officer Sampson was the only witness examined, and his evidence was principally a repetition of the facts contained in the account of the arrests published in Friday's Times. He stated that he went to the house of the prisoners, on Thursday last, in the character of a peddler, carrying with him a box of dry goods; he rang the bell and James opened the door. He asked James if the ladies of the house would like to purchase any dresses or fancy articles, to which James replied that the ladies of the house were not at home. While he stood at the door trying to strike a bargain with James, he heard the signal of Officer Walling, who had meantime effected an entrance from the rear. He immediately pushed James aside, and, accompanied by Officer McCord, rushed into the house and found Edwards and his wife in charge of Officers Walling and Elder. Assisted by Officer McCord, he arrested James and Cook. All four of the prisoners were then removed into the front room and searched. None but good money was found upon their persons. Officer McCord then opened a bureau drawer, and found therein a quantity of bogus coin, and dies for manufacturing one-dollar and twenty-shilling gold pieces. Other parts of the house were searched, and in the back basement was found a lathe and some files, and on the mantel-piece bottles filled with chemicals, marked "nitric acid," "muriatic acid" "sulphuric acid," &c. A closet contained some twenty bottles containing chemicals, acids, vitriols, sheets of oreide, a metal about the color of gold, some of which were perforated with holes; also, pieces of oreide of the size of one-dollar and twenty-shilling gold coins. In another part of the house were fifty-two finished dies, with a lot of other counterfeiting apparatus. In one of the rooms were found two gentlemen's vests, with bogus one-dollar gold pieces in the pockets; but the officers could not tell to whom the vests belonged; none of the prisoners claimed them as their property. The examination will be resumed at 1 P. M. to-day.

**Supposed Extensive Circulation of Mutilated Bank Bills.**—A Boston Bank President called yesterday on Superintendent Tallmadge, and expressed his belief that some parties were actively engaged in putting worthless bills of his bank in circulation in this City. The name of the bank is the Maverick Bank, the President, Mr. Samuel Hall, and the amount of the worthless bills $50,000. Mr. Hall says that some time ago he and several of the directors took $50,000 of mutilated bills of their bank to an iron foundry, consigned them to the furnace, and then left. Since then bills upon their bank with burned edges have been presented at their desk and elsewhere. They traced one of the bills to a workman who had been employed in the foundry, but who, directly after the wholesale bill burning in question, threw up his situation, and had since kept himself sedulously secluded. The similar appearance of the edges of the bills shows, beyond a doubt, that they belonged to the $50,000 package supposed to have been destroyed. It is believed that the missing workman, immediately after the bills were cast into the forge, and as soon as the backs of the Directors were turned, rescued the package from the flames, and then threw up his situation at his good luck. He is supposed to have had confederates in getting rid of the bills. Several Detectives have been commissioned by Superintendent Tallmadge, to assist in the search for the guilty parties.

**Hotel Thieves.**—Better dressed, more pleasing and more gentlemanly men are not to be found than hotel thieves—we mean the crack thieves, who stop at crack hotels, take the best rooms, and drink the best wine. Two of this enterprising class were found at 1 o'clock yesterday morning plying their vocation at the Gramercy Park House. The night watchman detected them trying door-knobs, and caused their arrest. Several watches and other articles, which they had stolen from the rooms of boarders, were found in their possession. Skeleton keys, nippers, and other professional implements were also found upon them. They gave their names as A. L. Vooris and A. King. Justice Kelly consigned them to Jefferson Market prison.

**Precocious Specimen of Young America.**—An instance of unusual precocity, on the part of a youthful American, has just been developed in the case of one Thomas Killeled, a boy 16 years of age. Young Thomas resided with his parents at No. 282 Avenue B, wore a stylish choker collar, a stove-pipe beaver, smoked bad segars and drank worse liquor. These offences are not known in the police calender. But he did not stop here. He saw Emily Mulligan a girl nine years old, was captivated by her charms, and proposed an elopement. Taking $250 of his father's funds, he ran away with the girl and the money. He was found yesterday—having squandered most of the money—and was taken before Justice Kelly and locked up for trial.

**Assaulting an Ex-Justice.**—Michael Donnelly, a butcher, decided yesterday to administer a little law on his own hook. He had been sued for $7,000, and, not liking the way the suit was managed, he attacked Ex-Justice Clarke, the opposing counsel, and gave him a dreadful beating. Donnelly was committed to answer for his violence, and Mr. Clarke was committed to the charge of a physician, his injuries being serious.

**The Warbeck Bank Bills.**—The five youths arrested a few days since on suspicion of having been extensively engaged in swindling merchants with the worthless Warbeck Bank bills, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Brennan. Only one, Charles Groves, *alias* Charles Livingston, could be identified or implicated in the swindle, and he was committed for trial. The other three arrested parties ware discharged.

**Descent on a Gambling House.**—Late last night a *posse* of Policemen, attached to the Tombs Police Court, made a descent on the gambling house No. 551 Broadway, kept by a man named Housewright. The officers had considerable trouble in gaining admission, and when they succeeded the gamblers had fled, taking their apparatus with them.

### Coroner's Inquests.

**Unknown Man Found Dead.**—About daylight, yesterday morning, an unknown man was found lying dead on the sidewalk at the corner of Pearl and Centre streets. He was coarsely dressed, and showed no marks of violence. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

**The Ferry-boat Collision.**—Richard Bishop, who was injured at the collision, on Thursday last, of the two Peck-slip ferry boats, died yesterday, at the City Hospital, from his injuries. To-day the inquest will be held. He belonged to Hempstead, L. I., and leaves a family.

**Fatal Scalds.**—George A. Fellermann a child three years old, yesterday fell into a kettle of boiling water and was fatally scalded. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

**The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., at the Mercantile Library.**—The annual course of lectures before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library was opened last evening by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, under most favorable auspices. Every seat was filled long before the lecturer appeared, though he was characteristically prompt; and when he entered the hall, he was warmly received by the audience. Several well-known gentlemen occupied the platform with the speaker. Mr. Roberts, after a brief explanatory address, introduced Mr. Quincy, who, on coming forward, was again greeted with applause. The subject of the lecture was Lafayette, and embraced, in addition to an eloquent eulogy upon his character and services in the cause of American Independence, an array of facts and incidents connected with his visit to this country in 1824, which deeply interested the audience. The personal acquaintance of the speaker with Lafayette, and his intimate relations with him during his triumphant receptions throughout New-England, traveling with him in the same carriage, and gathering, by personal intercourse, many of the most interesting facts which he related, imparted a freshness to the narrative, as well as a faithfulness in delineation of the person and manners of the great patriot which well repaid the attention of the listeners. The lecture embraced a history of the entire career of Lafayette, not only in this country, but in his own, after his return in 1825. His first reception in Boston; the oration of welcome by Edward Everett; his presence at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, and the oration of Webster, were passages which received the marked applause of the audience. The next lecture will be by the Hon. David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, who has selected *The Passions* as his subject.

[Advertisement.]
WILL FAMILIES BE WISE?
All families should obtain a full and never-failing supply of Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet, as it prevents piles (and is a luxury to the healthy) and also cures that terrible disease. All other paper, both plain and printed, is *poisonous* and productive of much suffering. This is a *pure* medicated paper, harmless as a preventive, and unequaled as a remedy. As a matter of economy it is (if for no other agreeable and beneficial consideration) something that should secure the patronage of everybody. A package of 500 sheets can be secured for 50 cents, at Mr. Gayetty's office, No. 41 Ann-street. All druggists, wholesale and retail, sell this wonderful article.

[Advertisement.]
Knox on Hats.—The hatter, Knox of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, being himself thoroughly acquainted with every department of the business, and the manufactory being under his personal supervision, the articles made are of the very best quality, and not only pleasing to the eye, but calculated to do the wearer good service. As a remarkable combination of grace, elegance and neatness, his Fall style of hat is preëminent, and cannot be excelled.

[Advertisement.]
Thayendanegea!—"Ned Buntline's" new Indian tale, entitled "Thayendanegea the Scourge, or the War Eagle of the Mohawks, is now ready in the New-York Mercury, at all news dépôts. It is an exciting historical romance, full of fire, pathos, poetry and beauty, and is especially interesting to New-Yorkers on account of its interesting reminiscences of Joseph Brandt, the great Chief of the Six Nations. Read Thayendanegea!

[Advertisement.]
The Way to Please Everybody.—Get up such delightful entertainments as they propose to give nearly every hour, morning, noon and evening, tomorrow, Thanksgiving Day, at Barnum's Museum. To-day, besides that monstrous Giant, that pretty dwarf lady, and all the other curiosities, Dr. Valentine and Thiodon's Miniature World fascinate with their performances there this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Those who can save themselves and do not, must be classed in the category of suicides. These medicines cure Erysipelas, Dropsies, Cancers, Ague, and Asthma. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Queru's Cod-Liver Oil Jelly—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. Penfold, Lay & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]
Affections of the Ear.—Dr. Hartley, No. 26 St. Mark's-place, is the only recognized Aurist in the United States, and may be consulted by those suffering from deafness, noise in the head, and all discharges from the ear, with the best assurance of success. His terms are within the reach of all.

[Advertisement.]
Look at the Prices.—Crossley's Medallion Carpets, $1 50; Royal English Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard; all Wool Ingrains 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.
Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says that Capt. Oakes has been instructed to take command of the Wichita Expedition in the event that Major Van Dorn's wounds prevent him from taking the field. Capt. Bradfute's Company from Chadbourne has been ordered to join the Expedition—so that there will be seven companies of Cavalry operating in the Indian country.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 16.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90... | 94⅞ | 100 | Har. RR. Pref'd.b60 | 30 |
| 3,000 | Virginia 6s | 96⅝ | 100 | do......b60 | 29¾ |
| 15,000 | do | 96⅝ | 15 | Stonington R. R. | 57 |
| 500 | do | 97 | 100 | Reading R.R....s30 | 50 |
| 7,000 | N. Car. St. 6s | 98¾ | 300 | do......s10 | 50¼ |
| 21,000 | Mo. State 6s | 89⅝ | 500 | do......s7 | 50⅜ |
| 25,000 | do......s60 | 89⅝ | 500 | do......s10 | 50⅜ |
| 10,000 | Cal. St 7s new bs | 92 | 400 | do......s30 | 50⅜ |
| 6,000 | M. State 8 p.c.bds. | 107½ | 1500 | do......s60 | 50¼ |
| 34,000 | Mich. State 6s '63. | 101½ | 550 | do......s3 | 50⅜ |
| 7,000 | H. R. RR. 3d mt. | 72 | 1300 | do | 50⅞ |
| 4,000 | Har. RR. 1st mt.. | 88 | 200 | do......s5 | 50⅞ |
| 5,000 | Ill. Cen. RR. bds | 93½ | 300 | do......b3 | 51 |
| 4,000 | T. H. & A. 2d mt | 46 | 425 | La C. & Mil. R. R.. | 4⅛ |
| 6,000 | LaC.&M.L.G bds | 27 | 10 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 52⅛ |
| 2,000 | C.St.P.&F.Dulac Land Grant Bds.. | 14 | 50 | do......s60 | 52⅛ |
| | | | 50 | do......s30 | 53 |
| 6,000 | L.E.&W.2d m.Bs | 63 | 50 | do | 53⅛ |
| 5,000 | N.J.Cen.2d m.Bs | 89 | 100 | M. S. & N. Ind.R.R. | 22⅛ |
| 4,000 | Gal.& Chic. 1st m | 98 | 100 | M.S.&N.I.Guar.S'k | 50⅛ |
| 1,000 | M. So. 2d m. Bds. | 63 | 100 | do......b30 | 51 |
| 20 | Bk. State of N. Y. | 102 | 100 | do......s30 | 50¾ |
| 10 | Com. Bank | 99 | 650 | do | 51 |
| 5 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 97⅛ | 50 | do......s10 | 51 |
| 254 | Penn. Coal Co. | 79 | 50 | do......b10 | 51 |
| 100 | Cum. Preferred | 22¾ | 100 | do......b30 | 51⅛ |
| 20 | Amer. Guano Co | 9¾ | 50 | do | 51⅛ |
| 100 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 13 | 100 | Panama R. R..s60 | 119¾ |
| 160 | Pacific M.S.Co.60d. | 105 | 150 | do | 119⅝ |
| 100 | do......btwk. | 105¼ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R. R...b60 | 80 |
| 25 | do | 105⅛ | 300 | do | 79¾ |
| 50 | do | 105⅛ | 350 | do......s10 | 79⅛ |
| 50 | N.Y.Cen. R.R..b15 | 82 | 100 | Clev.Col.&Cin R.R. | 94½ |
| 800 | do......s30 | 82 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. RR..s30 | 72 |
| 150 | do......s15 | 82 | 50 | do......s30 | 72⅛ |
| 50 | do | 82⅛ | 867 | do | 72¾ |
| 400 | do | 82⅛ | 100 | do......b60 | 72⅜ |
| 100 | do......s20 | 82 | 50 | do......s10 | 72⅛ |
| 865 | do | 82⅛ | 50 | do......b10 | 72⅛ |
| 50 | do......b30 | 82¾ | 200 | do......s10 | 72¼ |
| 300 | do | 82⅛ | 100 | do | 72⅝ |
| 300 | do......b60 | 82⅛ | 75 | do......s60 | 72 |
| 100 | do | 82 | 10 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | 32 |
| 100 | do......b10 | 82⅛ | 789 | do | 32¼ |
| 500 | do......b30 | 82⅛ | 500 | do......s60 | 32 |
| 100 | do......b60 | 82⅛ | 100 | do......b7 | 32¼ |
| 100 | Erie R. R......b60 | 16⅛ | 200 | Ch. & R. Is. R.R.s60 | 62 |
| 50 | do......b10 | 16⅛ | 50 | do......s10 | 62⅛ |
| 35 | do | 16⅛ | 50 | do......s30 | 62⅝ |
| 50 | Hud. Riv. RR | 33 | 200 | do......s30 | 62⅛ |
| 100 | do......b60 | 33 | 120 | do | 62⅜ |
| 100 | do......s30 | 32⅛ | 450 | do......s10 | 62⅛ |
| 50 | do......s30 | 32⅛ | 300 | do......b30 | 62⅛ |
| 50 | do......b60 | 33⅛ | 400 | do......s10 | 62⅜ |
| 50 | Harlem Railroad | 12⅛ | 1750 | do | 62⅜ |
| 300 | do......s30 | 12⅛ | 50 | do......b60 | 62⅜ |
| 50 | do......s30 | 12⅛ | | | |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri St. 6s... | 89¾ | 50 | Mich. S. & N. I. R.. | 22¾ |
| 1,000 | B. C. Wat. Loan. | 102 | 84 | do | 21⅝ |
| 19,0 | Ill. Cen. R. bds.. | 93¾ | 105 | M.S.&N.I.G.Stk.... | 51¾ |
| 10 0 | do......s60 | 93 | 100 | do | 51 |
| 5,000 | LaC. & Mil. l.g.b. | 27¼ | 50 | do......s60 | 50¾ |
| 50 | Cumberland Pref... | 22¾ | 50 | do......s20 | 50¾ |
| 150 | N. Y. Cent. R.R... | 82¾ | 200 | do......b3 | 51¼ |
| 200 | do......b60 | 82¾ | 100 | do......b10 | 51¼ |
| 250 | do | 82⅝ | 50 | Panama R. R | 119⅞ |
| 300 | do......b60 | 82⅝ | 100 | do......b60. | 120 |
| 100 | do......s20 | 82⅛ | 100 | do......s60. | 119⅜ |
| 100 | do......s10 | 82⅛ | 50 | Gal. & Ch. R. R. s60 | 72¼ |
| 500 | do | 82⅛ | 75 | do | 72⅛ |
| 100 | do......b30 | 82⅛ | 100 | do......b30 | 72⅜ |
| 15 | N. J. Cen. R. R | 70 | 50 | do | 72⅜ |
| 200 | Hudson Riv. R. b60 | 33¼ | 50 | do | 72⅛ |
| 100 | do | 33¾ | 100 | do......b60 | 72¾ |
| 100 | Reading R. R....s30 | 51 | 350 | do | 72 |
| 500 | do......s10 | 51 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R.. | 32 |
| 200 | do | 51⅛ | 200 | Chic.&R.Isl'dR.R.. | 62⅛ |
| 100 | do......s60 | 50⅛ | 50 | do......b30 | 62⅝ |
| 100 | do......s3 | 51 | 250 | do | 62⅝ |
| 100 | do......s30 | 50¾ | 100 | do......s10 | 62⅛ |
| 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. b60 | 53⅛ | 100 | do | 62⅞ |
| 400 | Ill. Cen. R. R...b30 | 79¾ | | | |

### REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Missouri 6s | 88⅛ | 15 | Pac. M. S. Co | 105⅛ |
| 1,000 | Memphis City 6s. | 77⅛ | 10 | Mich. Cen. R.R | 50 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. & H.R. 7s. | 87¼ | 200 | LaC. & Mil. R. R | 4¼ |
| 1,000 | LaC. & M. R. 7s. | 27 | 20 | Artisans' Bk | 82¼ |
| 3,000 | N.Y.&H..R.R. 7s. | 81 | 20 | Arctic F. Ins. Co | 104 |
| 6,000 | LaC. & M. R. 8s. | 50 | 10 | St. N. F. Ins. Co | 73 |
| 4,000 | Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. 8s | 18 | 100 | LaC. & Mil. R. R.. | 4⅛ |
| 3,000 | M.& Horicon R.8s | 20 | 100 | Chi. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R | 2¾ |
| 3,000 | Sc. & H. Va'. 7s. | 10 | 500 | N. Y. & F. Coal Co. | 5 |
| 20 | Metropolitan Bank. | 109¾ | 20 | Amer. Exp. Co | 95 |
| 10 | Hanover Bank | 90 | 15 | New-Bruns. R. Co. | 85 |
| 20 | Am. Ex. Bank | 105⅞ | 80 | N. Y. Con. St'e. Co | 84⅛ |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce. | 104 | | | |

Tuesday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

The general tone of the Stock market improved to-day. The orders at the early Board created quite a spirited competition among buyers, and a large business was accomplished, at an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on the prices of yesterday. This feeling continued on the Street, between the sessions, and on the printed list at the Second Board. The registered sales of the day begin to look like the animated operations in October. Already several prominent speculators on the Street who were either large sellers for the *Bear* account, through last week, or sympathized with the fall, have apparently reversed their views, particularly on New-York Central. Other parties who were free sellers of this and the Western Stocks at the lowest rates of Saturday and Monday—and they are quite numerous, some of them with heavy lines out—are less disposed to suffer the market to take its new course. On the first pause in demand this afternoon they came in with fresh offers to sell, and the closing rates were consequently ½ ⅌ cent. off the extremes of the day. Until the rise is more decided in character, this will of course continue to be the case, and some of the speculators for the *Bull* account inside the Board doubtless humor the prevailing temper, by turning their Stocks on small profits. The aggregate sales to-day look like a return to the animated operations early in October, and the check given to the heavy decline in two of the Western Roads, together with the firmness in Hudson River and Reading, together with the large and widely distributed demand for New-York Central, afford the assurance of a more equal division of opinion at the Board toward the close of the present month, if not immediately. Another characteristic of the dealings to-day was an advance of ½ ⅌ cent. in Virginia and Tennessee State Stocks, and a good request for Missouris, which were held at the close for 90 ⅌ cent. The course of the prominent Railway shares, beginning with the last prices of yesterday, was:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York Central | 81¾@82¾@82¼ |
| Galena and Chicago | 72@72⅝@72 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 62@62⅝@62¼ |
| Reading | 50⅛@51⅛@51 cash |
| Same Stock | 50, seller 30, to 50¾, seller 30 |
| Panama | 119½@120@119½, seller 60 |
| Michigan Preferred—a renewed demand | 51¼ |
| Michigan Central sold up to | 53⅝, buyer 60 |
| Pacific Mail | 104⅛@105⅛@105 |
| Hudson River | 32¾@33@33¼ |

The cold weather is likely to close the Canal and render the river navigation less active for passengers, if not for cattle and merchandise freights. This is already helping the Hudson Road, and may nearly or quite double its December traffic, as compared with last year, when the season kept open until January. It will also help the freight traffic on the Central line, eastward as well as to the West and Canada. The Erie line increased its traffic in October, and is doing a fair business in November.

The rates for Money to-day are 3@4 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers on Stock collateral, returnable on demand, and 4@4½ for 60@90-day prime bills and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on bills, first-class, 90 days, 5@6 months. Some of the Bank managers look for continued ease through the Winter and Spring, and are less particular with strictly choice paper as to date. There was a free disposition to buy Exchange on London this forenoon at 109 for Bank bills, but above that figure to 109½ ⅌ cent. the purchases were of a moderate character. Francs come forward in large sums from the South and closed dull, f.5.18¾@f.5.16¼ to the dollar. The Cotton export of the week from all the ports reaches 67,000 bales, equivalent to an exchange of about $3,500,000. The following is the

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1.

| | 1858. | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. | 1854. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 822,000 | 345,000 | 632,000 | 632,000 | 387,000 |
| Ex. to G. B. | 173,000 | 130,000 | 86,000 | 246,000 | 112,000 |
| Ex. to France | 94,000 | 27,000 | 56,000 | 67,000 | 55,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P.. | 28,000 | 21,000 | 25,000 | 46,000 | 22,000 |
| Total Export | 295,000 | 178,000 | 167,000 | 359,000 | 189,000 |
| St'k on hand | 505,000 | 212,000 | 390,000 | 288,000 | 261,000 |

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rec. at Ports | 143,000 | 52,000 | 93,000 | 96,000 | 66,000 |
| Ex. to G. B | 41,000 | 26,000 | 24,000 | 54,000 | 17,000 |
| Ex. to France | 18,000 | 2,000 | 6,000 | 24,000 | 11,000 |
| Ex. to other F. P. | 8,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 7,000 | 3,000 |
| Total Exports | 67,000 | 33,000 | 33,000 | 85,000 | 31,000 |

In their circular for the English Mail to-day, Messrs. W. P. Wright & Co. say of the crop prospects:

"The frost alluded to in our last circular as having occurred in the South, is fully confirmed, and we have particulars of the fact that a killing frost was experienced throughout Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. It will be safe, therefore, to assert that a killing frost was general in the cotton-growing districts on 10th November. The effect has been to stop the growth of the plant, and prevent the further making of cotton on all but the fully matured bolls. There is a disposition both here and at the South to settle upon 3,400,000 to 3,500,000 bales as the probable extent of the crop. In the course of two weeks after we receive accounts from the remote points of the cotton region as to the effect of the frost, we shall be able to give an opinion with more certainty than at present. The late exaggerated estimates are gradually being withdrawn.

Receipts are large, amounting to 143,000 bales for the week; next week they promise to be about the same. In the Atlantic markets there are indications that Cotton will not be freely sold by planters, and it is possible the receipts at Charleston and Savannah may be less excessive than of late; this week at Charleston they have received about 4,000 bales less than the average of the previous four weeks. The receipts so far are beyond those of any previous year, to corresponding dates, by 190,000 bales. The present excess is no evidence of the final result; estimates of crop and calculations made upon them are liable to result in disappointment."

Of the difficulty made by the executive management of the Galena Road with their stockholders who declined to sanction the Iowa Bridge, the *Chicago Democrat* remarks:

"The Galena Railroad terminates at Fulton. Nearly opposite Fulton are two rival towns, one called Lyons, the other Clinton. Each is a terminus for a moonshine railroad, which is never to stop until it reaches the great Pacific Ocean. Now, the object of these dividend-eaters is to have the Galena Railroad Company take sides in this town and railroad fight. Whichever town gets the bridge, the supposition is that it will be the death of the other town, and of the railroad terminating at it. *As before hinted, the controlling power in the Galena Railroad is head-over-heels in these Iowa speculations.* This was the turning point at the last Spring election. Mark Skinner is an old settler, has been Judge of a Court, is a conservative man, and believes it dishonest to use trust funds for private speculation, or, in other words, to make the Galena Railroad pay for Iowa speculations. He was beaten by Mr. Carver, one of the boldest operators in the West, and who goes the McAlpine policy as far as it is revealed to him. If the bridge is a good speculation, why do not these dividend-eaters build the bridge themselves? This question we would like to have them answer. We come to another trick of these dividend-eaters. When they found that their darling scheme to rob the Galena Company was beaten, they thought they would frighten somebody. So they coaxed Mr. Turner to resign, on the assurance that they would carry a motion to accept his resignation, when his successor should be chosen. They then agreed to reëlect him, in case a choice was urged."

We are requested to state that Mr. T. M. Janes has resigned as Treasurer of the association of Wells, Fargo & Co., in consequence of protracted illness, and Mr. C. F. Latham, former Assistant Treasurer, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. W. R. P. Washburn and Charles B. Goodrich appeared before Judge Shaw, in the Supreme Court, Boston, yesterday, on behalf of the Receivers of the Bay State Mills, to ask the Court to authorize the proposed plan of liquidating the debts of the Company, by transfer and by the formation of a new Corporation. The Boston *Traveler* states that:

"Mr. Crowninshield, one of the Receivers, made a statement that property in New-York had been sold to the amount of $525,000, which passed into the hands of the assignee there. The Receivers here had money, bank debts, notes, &c., some $600,000 or $700,000. Then there remained the mills, property, &c., at Lawrence, which the creditors and others believed, if sold at auction, would be sold at a sacrifice. The Receivers, therefore, were willing to have a new company take the mills at an agreed price, as some of the creditors wished to do so, and to turn their debts into a loan to the new company, which should be in a form payable at five years. There were some creditors who were so situated that they could not agree to this. A satisfactory dividend to them might be made in some way from the personal property. The receivers, therefore, sought such power in the matter as the Court thought fit to give them. Mr. Blake stated that last May the proposed subscription of creditors to an association for a new company to take the property and work it, was begun. Nine-tenths of the creditors had come into this, but there were some who could not legally, and so the subscription had expired by special limitation. There were two classes—one class to take the new stock for their debts; the other to turn their new claims into a loan to the new stock company. By the creditors, sums had been subscribed for new stock to the amount of $1,300,000. Those who felt authorized to come in were creditors to the amount of $600,000, leaving $500,000 worth of claims which held aloof to see how matters progressed. Mr. Loring corroborated the statement of the last speaker, and said that the Bank and other creditors who felt themselves unauthorized to act would no doubt come into the plan if power was granted, so as to secure an assent of $2,000,000, out of the $2,400,000 of claims. These would be entitled to five-sixths of the cash assets at once, and those who refused to come in would have one-sixth, and get it. The assenters would also be entitled to five-sixths of the property, and be able, at a fair appraisal, to pay off the one-sixth claim to the property of the non-assenters to the plan. Mr. Preston, on the part of some of the non-assenters, presented their claims, and wished for an immediate actual sale of the property for cash, and a thorough dividend throughout. Mr. Blake said he was a personal creditor for $102,000, and represented something like $100,000 more. He had heard that at a former sale the property at Lawrence would not bring $200,000. He thought himself that it might bring $500,000. Mr. Goodrich made a reply to the remarks of Mr. Preston. He also went on in explanation of certain connected matters in reference to the order which had been prepared for the signature of the Court. At this point the petition of Mr. Charles Buckingham, of New-York, the holder of a $5,000 acceptance of the Bay State Mills, was read, stating that he, with others in that City, held paper of that character to the amount of $1,500,000, for the payment of which property in the hands of W. G. Lambert, of New-York, of the value of $400,000, had been assigned. They desired that the lien of this property should not be prejudiced by the present action of the Court. After some discussion, it was settled that if the funds in the hands of Mr. Lambert should be paid over to the receivers, no claim should be prejudiced thereby. Under this arrangement the creditors will sign all the paper. The Court then announced that a decision would be given in the matter on Tuesday."

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) to Foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:

| | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total for the week... | $1,493,364 | $2,111,469 | $1,356,135 |
| Previously Rep'ed.. | 68,191,346 | 63,146,678 | 51,189,818 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $69,684,710 | $65,258,147 | $52,545,953 |

The Boston *Post*, in its weekly review, remarks:

"Nothing occurs, from week to week, to indicate any immediate change in financial affairs. With above *nine millions* of specie in State-street, and the bank loans and deposits increasing, with a meagre mercantile business, with New-York Exchange at about par, and with foreign bills below the specie point, our own market suggests nothing but declining rates and a most bountiful supply of Money throughout the Winter."

The following are the Currency Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson, Brothers:

| | Per cent. discount |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 30c. ⅌ 100@ ¾ |
| New-England and New-Jersey | 15c. ⅌ 100@ ¼ |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore | 15c. ⅌ 100@ ¼ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅝@ ¾ |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri | ⅜@ ¾ |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ⅜@ ¾ |
| North Carolina | ⅞@1 |
| Virginia | ¾@1 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | 1¼@1⅜ |
| Michigan | ⅞@1 |
| Tennessee | 1 @1¼ |
| Free Indiana | 1¼@1⅜ |
| Mobile | par |
| Canada | ⅜@ ⅝ |
| Louisiana | par |
| Assorted packages New-York State | ¼@ — |
| Assorted packages New-England | ⅜@ — |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants per acre | 110 | 115 |
| 80 acre warrants per acre | 84 | 87 |
| 120 acre warrants per acre | 75 | 78 |
| 160 acre warrants per acre | 84 | 87 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | Buying. |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | ⅛ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¼ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | ⅜ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | par |
| Bank of England Notes ⅌ £ | $4 85 |
| Bank of France Notes ⅌ Franc | 18c. |

SPECIE.

| Silver. | Buying. | | | Buying. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican Dollars.. | 1 05@ — | | Spanish Qrs. each | 23@ — |
| Spanish Dollars.. | 1 07@1 10 | | Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz | 1 23@ — |
| Five franc pieces. | 97@ — | | *Gold.* | |
| French Crowns.. | 1 10@ — | | Sovereigns | 4 84@ 4 87 |
| German Crowns.. | 1 08@ — | | Twenty Francs. | 3 84@ 3 85 |
| Prussian Thalers. | 71@ — | | Ten Thaler pieces | 7 85@ 7 86 |
| Guilders | 40@ — | | Ten Guilder pcs. | 3 98@ — |
| English Silver | 4 80@ — | | Spanish Doubl'ns | 16 30@16 50 |
| Species | 1 08@ — | | Patriot Doubl'ns | 15 50@15 65 |
| Old Am. Half Dols | 1 04@ — | | Gold, Am. Old.. | 6c. prem. |
| Old Am.Qr.Dols | 1 02@ — | | | |

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of October, 1858, were..$456,226 89
Earnings in October, 1857.......449,685 01
Increase in October, 1858.......$6,541 88

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 15.

| | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circula'n. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $3,732,000 | $828,000 | $1,774,000 | $276,000 |
| North America. | 3,027,556 | 1,010,908 | 1,843,875 | 242,405 |
| Farm. & Mech. | 3,936,086 | 1,575,572 | 3,130 303 | 430,950 |
| Commercial | 1,600,000 | 409,000 | 1,020,000 | 144,000 |
| Mechanics' | 1,923,981 | 395,253 | 1,179,560 | 160,542 |
| N. Liberties | 1,466,000 | 506,000 | 1,220,000 | 118,000 |
| Southwark | 970,911 | 287,600 | 756,674 | 91,578 |
| Kensington | 706,136 | 243,613 | 570,880 | 113,277 |
| P. Township | 809,565 | 199,840 | 605,766 | 86,520 |
| Western | 1,489,105 | 414,339 | 1,155,014 | 135,410 |
| Man. & Mech.. | 1,206,340 | 211,930 | 706,315 | 141,120 |
| Commerce | 798,027 | 285,440 | 694,615 | 100,015 |
| Girard | 2,123,283 | 289,651 | 796,530 | 220,980 |
| Tradesmen's | 644,009 | 242,079 | 611,681 | 107,557 |
| Consolidation.. | 456,282 | 107,792 | 285,622 | 63,475 |
| City | 819,591 | 128,652 | 407,017 | 116,650 |
| Commonwealth | 384,817 | 135,458 | 285,302 | 102,085 |
| Corn Exchange | 149,986 | *136,521 | 119,455 | 46,115 |
| Nov. 15 | 26,243,675 | 7,407,648 | 17,160,609 | 2,696,079 |
| Nov. 8 | $25,881,978 | $7,637,257 | $17,472,897 | $2,687,878 |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
Sept. 24, 1858

### Real Estate—Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Adrian H. Muller, by order of Court, in the case of John Berry *et al. vs.* Elias Williams *et al.*, sold the small frame buildings and lots on the south-east corner of Hester and Allen streets, fifty feet on Hester and seventy-five feet on Allen-street, for $6,200; rent for $500 per annum. Buyer, L. B. Landrine.

Mr. Ludlow reports the sale for Wm. G. Lane of the brown-stone store and lot on the northeast corner of Leonard-street and Broadway, 61 feet 11 inches front, 60 feet rear on Benson-street, and 175 feet deep, for the sum of $402,000. The $2,000, we believe, is required to finish the building. Bought by Edward S. Jaffray, Esq. We understand that the premises will be immediately occupied by J. R. Jaffray & Sons, and S. B. Chittenden & Co.

Mr. Bleecker, in the case of Borland *vs.* Stanton, sold the house and lot 23x92 feet on the south side of Twentieth-street, 473 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four-story English basement, for $18,250. Bought by Thos. M. Stanton.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell report the sale of three lots on Fifth-avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-fourth-street, at $3,000 each. The first two, Miss St. John to R. Rafael; the other, F. Nicholson to the same.

We also report the sale on Fifth-avenue of 17 lots, being the whole front of 8 lots between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets; 4 in the rear on Seventy-sixth-street, and 5 in the year on Seventy-fifth-street, for the sum of $65,000. C. Lowther to F———s.

### Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $33,197,550 |
| Loans and Discounts | 56,314,500 |
| Specie | 9,284,000 |
| Amount due from other Banks | 7,241,000 |
| Amount due to other Banks | 7,680,600 |
| Deposits | 22,744,600 |
| Circulation | 6,760,000 |

### Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

Flour firm, prices tend upward, supply light, and some lots are held out of the market; sales 1,409 bbls. at $4 37½ for Illinois; $4 62½@$4 87½ for good to choice Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for common to good extra Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Canadian; $5 50@$5 75 for double extras. Wheat in good demand; market firm; sales 46,000 bushels at 87c.@88c. for Milwaukee club; 76c. for Chicago Spring; $1 10 for No. 1 red Winter Illinois; $1 for Canadian club; $1 24 for Prime White Canadian. Corn in fair demand, market easier; sales 35,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. No sales of Barley or Rye. Oats firm and in good demand; sales 3,100 bushels at 46c., afloat. Whisky quiet and nominal at 20½c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Receipts*—3,424 bbls. Flour; 38,375 bushels Wheat; 8,218 bushels Barley; 3,26 bushels Oats. *Shipments by Canal*—1,460 bbls. Flour; 51,781 bushels Wheat; 39,978 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

Flour in good demand; market steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4 25 for straight State; $5 25@$5 75 for Canadian extra; $5@$5 25 @$5 75 for choice brands of Oswego extra; $6 50 for double extra do. Wheat in active demand; market firm; sales 5,[illegible] bushels at 95c. for Milwaukee Club; 80c. for Chicago Spring; $1 15 for red Ohio and Indiana; $1 17 for white Indiana; $1 18@$1 22 for Canadian; $1 [illegible] for Canadian Spring. Corn very scarce and dull; sales [illegible] bushels Ohio, at 67c. Barley not very buoyant; sales 4,400 bushels State at 65c., and 4,000 bushels good Canadian at 78c. In Rye and Oats nothing doing. Canal Freights steady, at 30c. on Flour; 8½c. on Wheat; and 8c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—16,000 bushels Wheat; 3,600 bushels Barley; 600 bushels Rye.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Hogs buoyant; sales 6,000, chiefly for future delivery, at $6 40@$6 50, averaging 200 lbs. At the close, holders demanded an advance. The total receipts thus far this season are 37,000, against 17,000 for the same time last year. Mess Pork advanced to $16 50, and holders demanding a still further advance. Lard in good demand at 10c.@10¼c. Whisky firm at 19¾c. Other articles generally unchanged.

Chicago, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined [illegible] 3c. Corn steady; sales at 62c. Oats firm. Receipts to-day 800 bbls. Flour; 8,500 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Flour quiet; Howard-street and Ohio, $5. Wheat active; Red, $1 20@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 50. Corn quiet; new White, 61c.@66c.; Old, 70c.@73c.; new Yellow, 68c.@75c. Provisions quiet and very firm. Whisky active.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Flour quiet. Wheat quiet. Corn scarce, and wanted; old Yellow, 84c.; new, 70c.@74c. Whisky scarce, at 23½c.@24c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

The *Vanderbilt's* news has had no effect upon the Cotton Market. The sales to-day add up 7,[illegible] bales at unchanged prices. Middling we quote at 11¼c. The sales of the last three days foot up 23,500 bales, and the receipts 35,500. Sugar declined ⅛c. Molasses 28c. Flour quiet at $4 75. Corn dull at 68c. Lard firm. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool stiffer, but not quotably higher.

Charleston, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Cotton declined ½c.; sales to-day 2,400 bales.

Savannah, Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 1,200 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Cotton without change; sales unimportant.

**Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.**—Tuesday.—First Board.—$500 Pennsylvania 5s, 95¾; [illegible] do., 95¾; $600 City 6s, 102½; $500 do., 102; $500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59⅛; $1,000 Catawissa 7s, [illegible]; $8,000 Alleghany Co. 6s, 53¾; $300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69; $3,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '44, 92½; [illegible] do., '86, 73⅛; 16 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; [illegible] Coal, 47; 23 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad, 25½; 6 Lehigh Scrip, 30; [illegible] Railroad, 117; 26 Lehigh Valley Railroad [illegible]; Meadow Railroad, 59; 141 Washington City [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12; 3 Union Bank of [illegible]; Mechanics' Bank, 27¼; 5 Commercial Bank [illegible]; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 59.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Names. | Leaves | For | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | Boston | Liverpool | Nov. |
| Circassian | New-York | Galway | Nov. |
| Kangaroo | New-York | Liverpool | Nov. |
| Indian | Quebec | Liverpool | Nov. |
| New-York | New-York | Bremen | Nov. |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | Nov. |
| Glasgow | New-York | Glasgow | Nov. |
| Vanderbilt | New-York | Southampton | Nov. |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Nov. |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Nov. |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | Nov. |
| Prince Albert | Galway | New-York | Nov. |
| Africa | Liverpool | New York | Nov. |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | Nov. |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New-York | Nov. |
| FOR THE PACIFIC COAST. | | | |
| Moses Taylor | New-York | Aspinwall | |
| Quaker City | New-Orleans | Minatitlan | |
| FOR MEXICO. | | | |
| Tennessee | New-Orleans | Vera Cruz | |
| FOR HAVANA. | | | |
| Philadelphia | New-York | Havana | Nov. |
| Isabel | Charleston | Havana | Nov. |
| Black Warrior | New-York | Havana | Nov. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In ship Christiana from London*—Mrs. Balls and child.
*In bark Victorine, from Bordeaux*—Capt. Boyde.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets.... 4 41 | Moon sets.... 2 4
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 56 | Gov. Island. 4 45 | Hell Gate.... 6

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

### Cleared.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Patapsco, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Forest City, Tyler, Apalachicola, R. Post; Compromise, Child, Savannah, Zerega & Co.; British Trident, Neil, Savannah, Williams & Guion.

Barks L. Stewart, White, St. Jago, J. Thompson; D. S. Goodsell, Lee, St. Jago, J. R. Bacon.

Brigs G. T. Ward, Briggs, St. Mark's, Brodie & Pettes; Gov. Bull, Arthur, Sagua la Grande, J. Stanhope.

Schooners B. S. Johnson, Lockwood, Georgetown, &c., Van Brunt & Slaght; Pocomoke, Munro, Washington, B. Blossom & Son; D. W. Vaughn, Grafferts, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Governor, Hooper, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New Haven, J. B. Edwards & Co.; W. T. Conquest, [illegible] New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon; Liberator, (Br.) [illegible]derson, Halifax, C. A. De Wolff; Ida, Clara, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman.

### Arrived.

Steamer George's Creek, Morley, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Ayre, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Christiana, Monk, London Oct. 3, and the Lizard 16th, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has been 16 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong W. to S. W. winds and thick weather. 3d inst., lat. 42, lon. 52 45, boarded the Br. bark Columbia, of Plymouth, timber-laden, waterlogged and abandoned. Her boats were gone, and her cabin materials taken away. Set the vessel on fire.

Bark Victorine, (of Southport,) Jones, Bordeaux Oct. 13, with brandy, &c., to D. St. Amant. Anchored at Quarantine last night.

Schr. Zulma, Church, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond 4 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Burrows C. Clark, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, McHaffey, Philadelphia, for Haddam, Conn.

Schr. Charlotte Minerva, (Br.,) Duncomb, St. Martin's 15 ds., with salt to J. Eneas.

Schr. Mary & Susan, Raynes, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Rival, Hobby, Stamford, Ct., with mdse.

Schr. Sea Bird, Gibbs, Albany, for Boston.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. W.; meridian, do.; sunset, N. W., and fresh.

### Sailed.

Ship Calhoun, Trueman, Liverpool. Barks Virginia, Hill, Barbadoes; Cavallo, Washington, Indianola; Undine, Merriman, New-Orleans.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Below, ship Harriet, of New-York, Benson, Calcutta.

Brig Penobscot, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst., fm. Turk's Island 31st ult., reports that the bark Tejuca sailed the same day, having returned after the gale. The Tejuca has on board the captain and crew of the brig Mungo Park, lost.

At Turk's Island, Oct. 31, brigs Lucy Haywood, Powers, and St. Mary's, Johnson, from St. Thomas, to load for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS. Nov. 16—Arr. ships Gulf Stream and J. Morton, from Liverpool; Picayune, from Bristol.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Nov. 16—The brig Moneco, fm. Jacksonville, bound to Boston, put in here, this afternoon, in distress, with loss of sails, and otherwise damaged. She will be tugged up to Philadelphia for repairs.

### Memoranda, Disasters, &c.

Supplement No. IX for No. 15, of additions and corrections to the New-York Marine Register, compiled by Hartshorne, Taylor & King, has been issued. The publishers are E. & G. W. Blunt. The Inspectors for Underwriters and Compilers are Jabez Williams, ship-builder, Captains J. C. Luce, O. Levett, A. B. Clark, A. C. Marshall, F. J. W. Barkman, J. S. Farran, and the Compilers.

The following is the cargo on board of the ship A. Z., which foundered at sea: 496 bbls. resin, 75 tierces lard, 25 hhds. tobacco, 72 tierces do., 325 bags timothy seed, [illegible] bbls. do., 106 sides leather, 14,414 bushels wheat, in bags, 3,339 bbls. flour, 101 bags clover seed, 10 tierces rice, 4,300 hogshead staves, 700 bags cattle hoops.

Returned.—Brig Two Boys, Northrup, hence for Charleston, with a cargo of coal, returned this morning, having, when about 7 miles S. of the Highlands, sprung a leak, and is at present leaking about 900 strokes per hour.

St. Thomas, Oct. 31.—On Thursday last the ship Messenger arrived here in distress, with a cargo of coal. On the 21st September she encountered a gale that continued to increase to the 22d, at 3 P. M., in lat. 33 N., lon. 43 W. Was forced to cut away mizzen masts, and run before the wind, the ship on her beam ends, with cargo shifted, four feet of water in her hold, both pumps choked, and everything swept from the decks, boats, &c. For three days threw coal overboard. Met with American brig Arabia, Capt. Washburn, who kindly supplied us with a boat.

The brig Orlando, of Baltimore, bound to Trinidad, came in to-day, with decks swept, leaky, and boats gone.

The Dutch brig Agate, from Porto Platt, with a cargo of tobacco, for Falmouth, Eng., put in here, leaking badly; is discharging.

The Spanish brig Teresa came in, with mainmast gone to the deck, and leaky; discharging.

The brig Hibernia, from New-York, was wrecked on the N. W. side of Barbuda, at 4 P. M., on the 18th inst. Vessel a total loss; part of cargo saved.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Elsinore, Oct. 28.—The ship George Green, of New-Orleans, Capt. Fairbanks, has been ashore in the Gulf of Finland, and on the 16th put back to Cronstadt, with loss of rudder, &c., and is reported leaky. She had a general cargo for the United States. It is feared that she will be detained at Cronstadt for the Winter.

The ship Thirty-one States picked up a Dutch vessel, the Bremenhauer, dismasted, and on the point of being deserted, in the Baltic, and brought her here.

Norfolk, Nov. 15.—The schr. Matilda E. Webb, from Boston, for Norfolk, is ashore on Dawson Shoals. No prospect of getting off.—By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

Savannah, Nov. 15.—The ship Arizona, of Damariscotta, from Boston, for Savannah, is ashore south of Tybee. No particulars from her yet. Steamboat gone after her. —(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.